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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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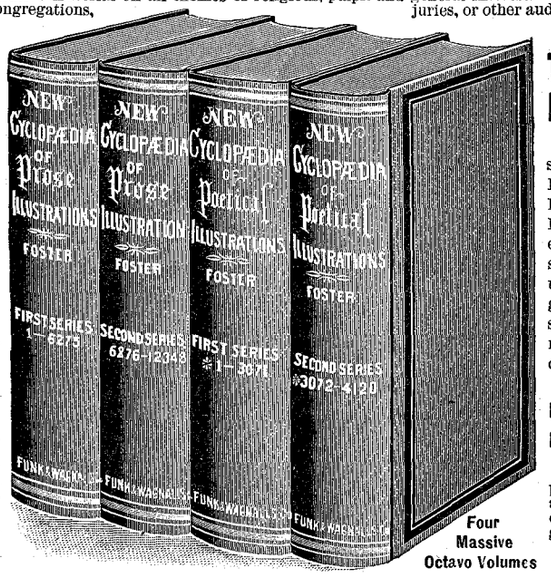
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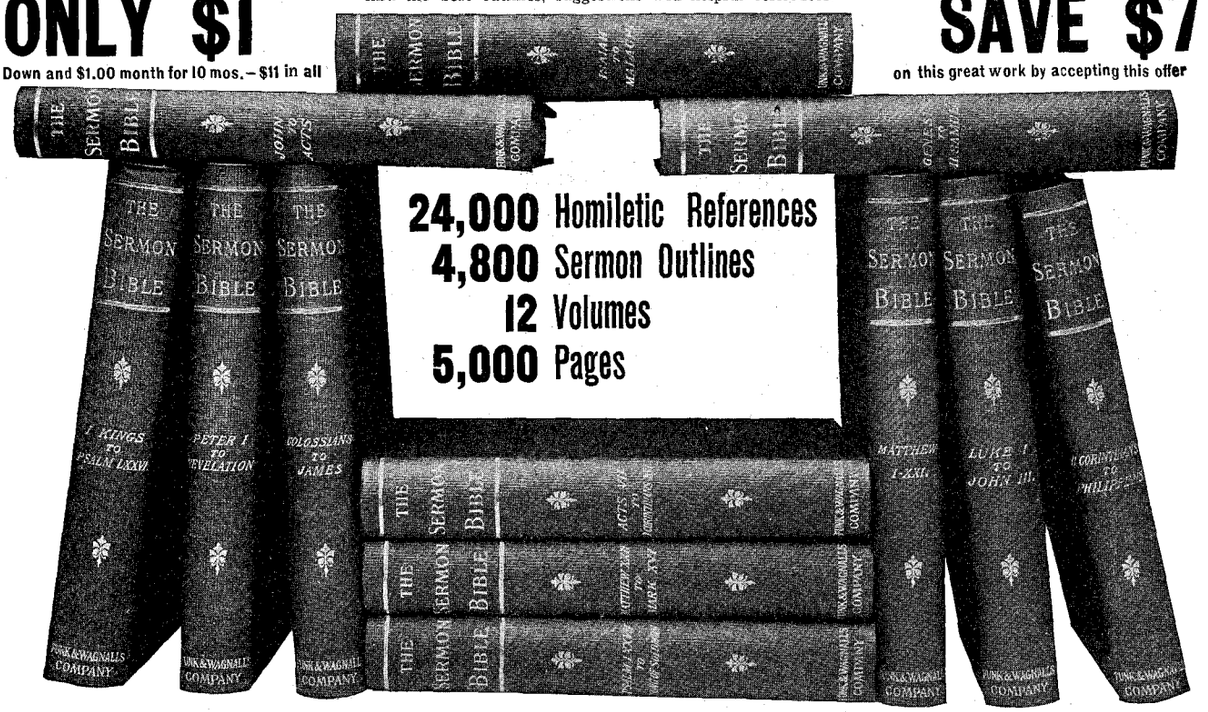

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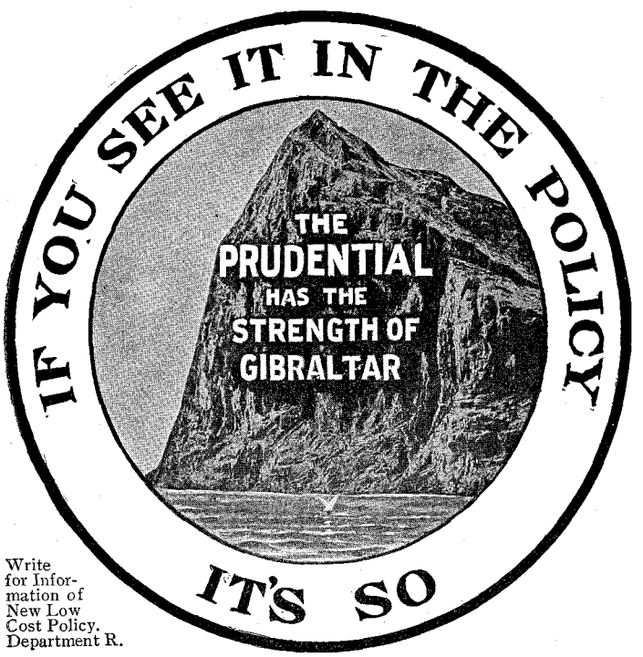

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT'S PROSPECTS

THE result of the Ohio primaries is read by the press generally as eliminating the chief menace against Mr. Taft's candidacy —namely, the probability of a divided delegation from his home State—and at the same time is thought to rob the Foraker forces of all excuse for further belligerency. Mr. Foraker, on the other hand, points to the fact that, disapproving of the primary contest as it was planned, he had instructed his supporters to make it a fiasco by taking no part in it whatever. To quote from his own statement made public the next day:

"Nobody should be either surprized or misled by the result of the primaries held in Ohio yesterday. It has been common knowledge for weeks that the call for these primaries was of such character that my friends throughout the State refused to participate. Consequently there was no opposition to the selection of Taft delegates. Under such circumstances he would of course carry everything. That the result of the primaries does not indicate anything conclusive should be manifest from the fact that the total vote polled will not represent more than ten per cent. of the Republicans of Ohio."

Nevertheless the press seem to be convinced that the Ohio Republicans want Secretary Taft nominated at Chicago. The value of the primary returns, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), lies in the story they tell the country outside the State—especially in those States which have no "favorite sons" of their own. "The steps of the Taft band-wagon are wider and more inviting than ever before," asserts the same Ohio paper, "and the vehicle will have a full passenger-list." The completeness of the victory, remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), leaves no doubt of the existence of a very strong home sentiment for Secretary Taft; and the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) asserts that this sentiment is finding increasing acceptance throughout the country, "in the East, in the West, and in the South." Mr. Taft, at the present time, it adds, "is unquestionably the favorite with the people." A table published by the New York *Tribune* on February 10 showed that Mr. Fairbanks, with his twenty-six delegates from Indiana alone, was better supplied than Secretary Taft, whose instructed delegates in Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma, and the Philippines only totaled up to sixteen. If, however, as it now appears, the Secretary is practically assured of the forty-six Ohio delegates, *The Tribune's* table loses much of its significance. Yet there are rumors from Washington—which are received with some incredulity by the press, however—to the effect that Senators Foraker and Dick refuse to accept the verdict of the primaries and are planning new moves in a battle which appears to the country at large to be already decided. As the Washington *Post* remarks, Senator Foraker is "one of the most resourceful and persistent political generals who have appeared in this country." Senator Dick is his lieutenant. Their new plan of campaign—as the Washington correspondents see it—is thus outlined in *The Herald*, of Dayton, Ohio:

"It is proposed by them to pursue their battle against the Administration and Secretary Taft by holding a second State convention in Ohio after the regular convention on the ground that the regular convention is illegal as contended by Senator Foraker. This alleged rump convention is supposed to nominate a contending delegation to the national convention, and the story from Washington seems to indicate that they have hopes that the contending delegation will be seated over the regular Ohio delegation in spite of the decisions of Republican committees, State committees, and even of the Supreme Court of Ohio itself."

Many papers regard this rumor as preposterous. To the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) it is "scarcely credible," since such a proceeding would be "political suicide" for Senator Foraker. The New York *World* (Dem.) looks upon the threat, in case it really did originate with the Senator, as "mere vaporing," and a further indication that he is a "bad loser." The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.), however, is not sure that there is not a real menace behind it. Florida has already set the example of electing a Taft and an anti-Taft delegation to Chicago, whose rival claims will have to be settled by the Republican National Committee. Moreover, it is said that this method of political warfare will be extended throughout the Southern States, and that at each convention which the office-holders attempt to control a protest will be made on the ground of undue Federal influence, and a contesting delegation to Chicago will be named. As the ultimate effects of this plan will depend upon the Republican National Committee, the constitution of that body becomes a very important factor in the game. On this point we quote from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, according to which both Mr. Taft's supporters and his opponents claim that they will have a dominating influence in its make-up. To quote:

"The Taft people say they will have twenty-eight votes out of a total of fifty-four, as follows: Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Arkansas, California, South Dakota, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wyoming, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Alaska, District of Columbia, the Philippines, and Porto Rico.

"They concede that the following will be opposed to Secretary Taft: Idaho, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—nine in all.

"The remaining seventeen the Taft people put in the doubtful column. In explanation of their forecast they say that while the delegations from Ohio and West Virginia will be solid for Taft, and the same will probably be true of Idaho, the present national committeemen are the ones who will vote on making up the temporary roll, and it is regarded as unlikely that Messrs. Dick, Scott,

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and Heyburn will be for the Secretary, altho Senator Scott is in doubt.

"The opponents of Mr. Taft say that a majority of the national committee will be against Taft, and will seat delegations unfavorable to the Secretary of War wherever contestants present themselves. They are unwilling, however, to submit any tabulation in support of their proposition, contenting themselves with asserting that the fact that Chicago was chosen as the convention city demonstrates that the anti-Taft forces prevailed in the committee at its last meeting."

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK.

He has resigned the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General in order to devote his time to Mr. Taft's campaign for the Presidential nomination.

The fact that nine-tenths of those making up the Florida convention were colored men recalls the negro opposition to Taft's candidacy, an opposition which has its roots, ostensibly at least, in his connection with the discharge of the negro soldiers after the Brownsville affair. Said the New York *Independent* of last week:

"The opposition of negro voters in the North to Mr. Taft attracts much attention. It has caused the appointment of agents to work against him in Southern States. Bishop Walters, president of the Afro-American Council, the Rev. William H. Scott, president of the Negro Suffrage League, and others have issued a call for a convention of the negroes of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia on April 7, for the consideration of Presidential candidates. The long circular which they have published is distinctly and emphatically hostile to the present Administration and to Mr. Taft. At a mass-meeting of negroes in Brooklyn last week, addrest by negro clergymen and others, there was much bitterness in the attacks upon the Secretary."

THE PRESIDENT'S DENIAL OF PATRONAGE ABUSES

IN response to a letter from Mr. W. D. Foulke—who, like Mr. Roosevelt, was formerly a member of the Federal Civil Service Commission—the President publicly denies the charges, which have had a certain currency of late, that he has used his appointive power to further the candidacy of Secretary Taft. Mr. Foulke referred specially to the editorial discussion of these charges in four independent papers, the Boston *Herald*, the New York *Evening Post*, and *The News* and *The Star* of Indianapolis—the latter two being generally regarded as Fairbanks organs. But according to the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), the impression that Federal patronage was being used in the interest of Mr. Taft had its principal source in the rejection by the Ohio Senators of four postmasters named by the President, with Senator Foraker's accompanying explanation that the incident meant "that there would not be in Ohio any further prostitution of patronage for political purposes without being resented." The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) also classes the charges as part of a system of senatorial "nagging."

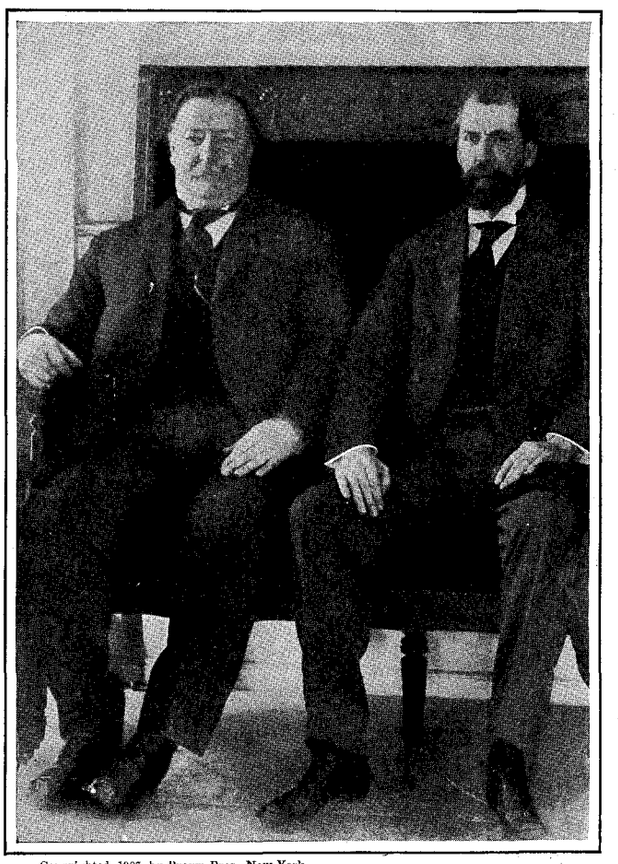
"The statement that I have used the office in the effort to nominate any Presidential candidate," writes the President to Mr. Foulke, "is both false and malicious." Since the adjournment of Congress last March President Roosevelt has made, according to his own estimate, 1,352 appointments, exclusive of Army and Navy appointments, scientific experts, health officers, and appointments in the revenue-cutter service. Of the appointees thus named 1,164 were postmasters. To the allegation that he had appointed "Taft workers" to post-offices in Ohio he replies:

"In Ohio I have made fifty-eight post-office appointments; twenty-seven of these were reappointments, thirty-one were new appointments, the last including the cases where the incumbent had died, had been removed for cause, or had resigned. Generally the appointment was made exactly as in other States, upon the recommendation of the Congressman from the district. In various cases, however, as at Maumee, Strasburg, Bluffton, Greenville, and Leipsic, the nominations were made upon the recommendation of both Senators Foraker and Dick, or of one or the other.

"In four cases the nominations were rejected by the Senate. . . . I call your attention to the fact that the Senate withdrew its opposition to one of these four men and confirmed him, so that the charge relates to only three out of the whole number—1,164 post-offices; that of these three, two were nominated in the usual fashion on the recommendation of the outgoing Congressman; and that the third nomination was made on the report of the inspector, and would have been made without the slightest regard to whether there was a Presidential canvass on hand or not."

Other specific charges were that he had appointed the "totally unfit" George W. Wanmaker as Appraiser of the Port of New York, and that he had refused to reappoint "a good Hughes man" as Collector of Customs at Plattsburg. Says the President:

"Mr. Wanmaker's appointment was recommended by the three Congressmen from New York County and by the two Senators, the appointment being made precisely as the hundreds of similar appointments of postmasters, appraisers, internal-revenue collectors, and the like, which are confirmed by the Senate, are made, and in conformance with the custom which has obtained throughout my term of service, and throughout the terms of service of Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cleveland, and my other predecessors.



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THE LEADING REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

"In this particular case, as it happens, Mr. Wanmaker is pecul-

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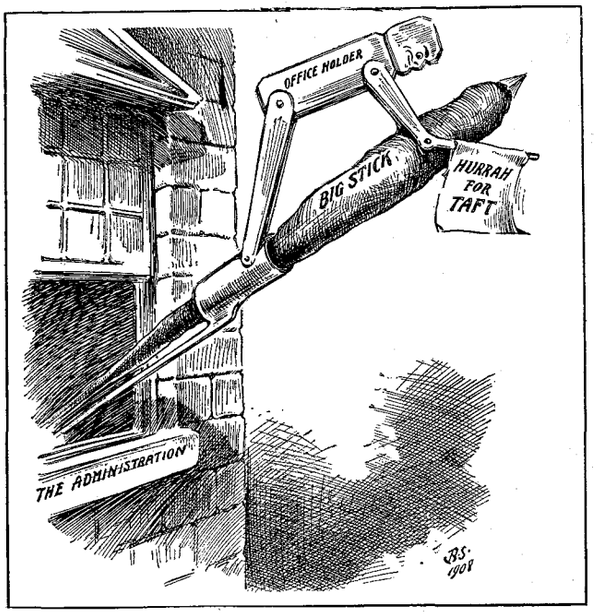

RESPONSIVE.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.

iarly fit for the position, being already an assistant appraiser who has rendered good service in that place, and his appointment is the promotion of a proper man; he was appointed Assistant Appraiser by President McKinley twelve years ago, has served as Acting Appraiser several times, and has a very good record.

"'The refusal to reappoint a good Hughes man as Collector of Customs at Plattsburg' refers to the case of Mr. Walter Witherbee, and the accusation in this case is particularly comic, because Mr. Witherbee was an open and avowed Taft man, the classmate of Secretary Taft's brother at Yale, and both Secretary Taft and his brother requested his reappointment, the only New York office-holder for whom they made such a request. The Congressman from his district and the Senators have not agreed about his successor, and he is still in office."

"Not an appointment has been made," insists the President, "that would not have been made if there had been no Presidential contest impending." Returning to Ohio, which is still the storm-center, he frankly explains that his interference with patronage matters in that State "has been limited to insisting, as I should insist anywhere else, that opposition to the purposes, policies, and friends of the Administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the President." Moreover, he challenges whatever papers or other authorities are giving currency to general charges of abuse of Federal patronage to "produce the specific cases to which they refer."

To this challenge Senator Foraker responds at once with the case of Postmaster C. H. Bryson, of Athens, Ohio, who is also editor of the Athens *Gazette*. Mr. Bryson, it appears, was appointed last October, upon the recommendation of Representative Douglas. He was later quoted in a newspaper interview as discounting Taft's chances in Ohio and eulogizing Senator Foraker. Soon after this his sponsor in Congress was informed by Postmaster-General Meyer that the President would not send Bryson's name to the Senate for confirmation; and on asking the reason he was told by Secretary Loeb that the President saw "no reason for appointing men entirely out of sympathy with his policies." Mr. Bryson, however, saw no reason to change his attitude, and wrote to Congressman Douglas that "I favor the President, but not his candidate, and I shall not so long as I think Bryan can beat him at the polls." This case, says Senator Foraker, "speaks for itself," and is, moreover, "only one of hundreds in the State of Ohio." But the press generally seem to think that the case loses much of its eloquence when we take into consideration the fact that Mr. Bryson's name was afterward sent to the Senate and his appointment confirmed. The following statement, given out by Postmaster-General Meyer, throws further light on the incident:

"The President had previously directed me to hold up the nomination, it having been alleged to him that Bryson had been guilty of corruption and had been a violent opponent of the Administration's policies. After looking up the matter I notified the President that the charges had been investigated, were not sustained, and proved to be wholly unjustifiable. The President then directed me to send in his name. It was accordingly sent in as soon as the Senate reassembled after the Christmas holidays. When the President gave this direction to send this name in he and I knew that Bryson was a friend of Senator Foraker."

The prevailing opinion of the press of all parties and sections seems to be that the President's reply to the specific allegations is sufficient and convincing, while many papers, among them the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), sharply resent the fact that such "utterly false, unjust, and cowardly" charges have been given publicity.

The professional spoilsmen in the Republican party, says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), are the men who have been accusing the President of the misuse of patronage, "and as such their complaints have been discredited from the start."

But a number of papers complain that the President, in his letter to Mr. Foulke, "alertly avoids"—as the New York *Mail* (Rep). puts it—"the broader and more important fact that practically the entire Federal service is openly at work in behalf of the Secretary of War." Says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), one of the papers whose comment served in the first place to draw the President's fire:

"The charge is, not that appointments or removals have generally been made for political reasons, and certainly no honest man will criticize the President for appointing friends of Secretary Taft to office provided they are fit. What has been objected to is the use of men in office for political purposes, or the allowing of them to use their influence as public officers for political purposes. . . . .

"The truth is that probably not since the Grant era have office-holders been as generally active in politics as they are at the present time. . . . . .

"In our opinion, men in Federal office ought not to go as delegates to conventions, or to have anything to do with active political

THE POLITICAL PANDORA'S BOX.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

work. The President refers to some office-holders who have been working for other candidates than Mr. Taft. But this only proves, if it proves anything, that the President has permitted them to be thus active. The implication very plainly is that as long as the

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President does not object to what these men do, others ought not to object to what the official supporters of Secretary Taft may do. But the honest critics object to the whole business, object to the system in itself. One wrong can not thus be set off against the other. The American people simply want to manage their own political affairs, and to choose their own candidates without the dictation of men in office."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) acknowledges that "theoretically" the President would like to remedy this state of affairs, but the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) thinks that he might take one practical step in that direction by forbidding government employees to become delegates. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican newspaper of the Mississippi Valley:

"The number of appointees which the President has made in the past eleven months, which he cites in his letter to Mr. Foulke, is small compared with the number of office-holders on the Federal roll. The number of postmasters, district attorneys, marshals, and other United States officials in the Southern States who held their posts before the life of the present Congress started, who hold those posts still, and who, according to report, have been busy and still are busy in promoting the candidacy of one particular candidate, is many times greater than the 1,352 which the President has mentioned as new selections. It is the activity of these officials in factional political work to which the Republican party objects."

In time President Roosevelt, or some other President, "will have to disband entirely the army of office-holders in politics," predicts the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, finds comfort in noting the progress which has already been made in that direction. To quote:

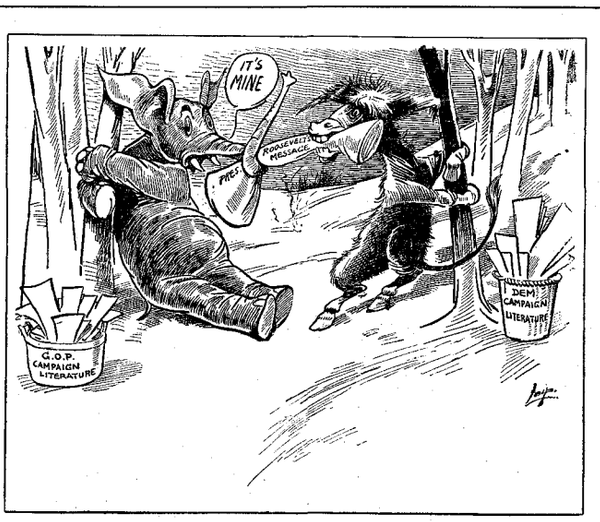
"The President's letter is a beach-mark recording a rising tide in the exclusion of patronage from politics. No previous President could have made the record marshaled by the present occupant in the White House.

"Even under President Cleveland, a Chief Executive of high and honorable intentions, the post-offices were swept in his first term, and in the second Mr. Josiah Quincy, to use his own picturesque term, 'sacked' the consulates. Contrast this with President Roosevelt's declaration that in the diplomatic and consular service more Democrats than Republicans have been sent to the Senate this session.

"The President's letter shows that the entire range of appointments has been raised. Merit has been considered. Congressional influence has been restrained and brought to its proper place of expert advice. Senators and Representatives should play their part in appointments. More they should not.

"For a President to send in to the Senate this winter 1,352 nominations, of which only three are open to the accusation of direct political influence, and in these three the charge can be met and explained, is a tremendous advance which would have seemed inconceivable thirty and even twenty years ago. When this advance is remembered and realized, it is trivial to go around hunting up isolated cases, making much of them. Even Senator Foraker had to end his statement yesterday with the admission that the postmaster to whom the truthful objection had been made that he was not for Taft, was at length nominated without changing his opinions.

"Appointments, it is clear and convincing, have not been used to pack delega-



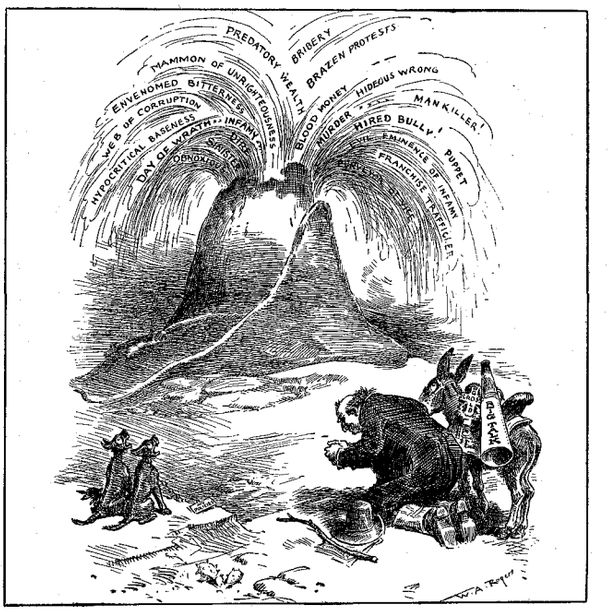
THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

BEWARE THE DOG.

The political pedestrian must mollify the dog if he would continue on his pilgrimage.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



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THE MOUNTAIN AND MAHOMET.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

THE REAL ISSUE.

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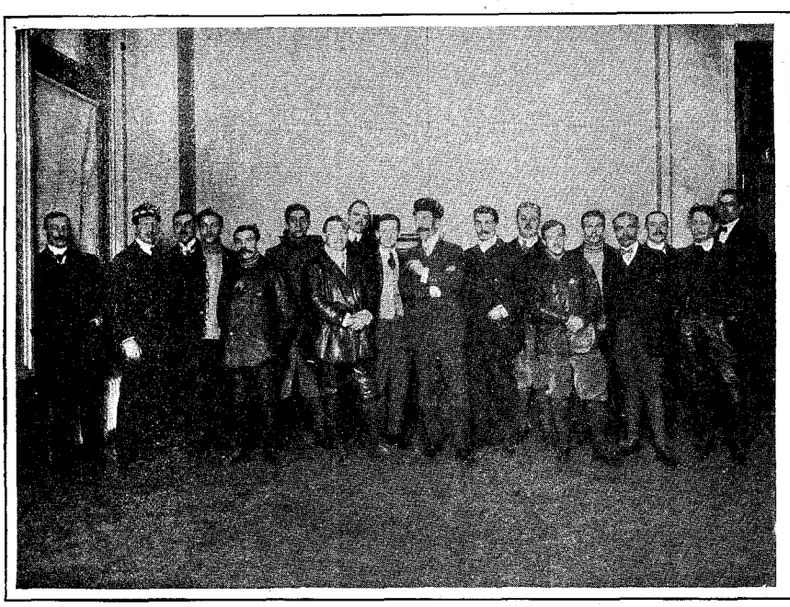

DRIVERS AND CREWS OF THE RACING-CARS.

From left to right of the page they are: Julian Bloc, Ernest Maas, Lieut. H. Koeppen, M. Livier, M. Hue, Antonio Scarfoglio, M. Godard, Engineer Hans Knape, G. Bourcier St. Chaffray, Capt. Hans Hendrick Hansen, M. Autran, Emilio Sirtori, Henri Haaga, M. Pons, M. Berthe, W. J. Hanley, M. Daschamps, Fred J. Swentzel.

THE START.

The competing cars started from *The Times* Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, on the 12th of February.

THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS MOTOR-RACE.

tions. Office-holders have been at work for Taft. So they have for other candidates. There is a just objection to this; but the day has not yet come in which office-holders are excluded altogether from politics. The country is not yet ready for it.

"This will come. It is bound to come. The same causes which have almost wholly removed the classified civil service, the Army, and the Navy from politics will reach all Federal offices. It will take time. It will take longer in the South than elsewhere."

CUTTING THE NAVAL PROGRAM

THE President's recommendation that the building of four new battle-ships of the *Dreadnought* type be included in the naval program next year has not met with universal favor either in Congress or the press. From present indications the Naval Affairs Committee of the House will not recommend an appropriation for more than two new battle-ships, and there is a rumor that even this program may be cut in half.

The supporters of President Roosevelt's recommendation, to quote the Baltimore *American*, "strenuously agree with the President that the Navy might as well be turned into scrap-iron unless there is to be a determined and persistent purpose to maintain our sea-power outfit at a standard of efficiency corresponding to that of the other great world-powers." Those who argue on the other side advance considerations of economy, and dwell upon the utter folly of a nation which is supposed to take a fundamental stand for peace, spending such tremendous sums for war preparation. As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* puts it:

"This country does not want $38,000,000 spent for first-class battle-ships in the present condition of affairs. That great sum can be expended to better advantage in other ways. The Naval Appropriation Bill as it stands carries $101,000,000 for the naval establishment for the coming year. That amount does not appear overly conservative in a nation whose historic profession is one of peace and whose mission for the future is to obey the commandments and not 'butt in' on other nations' affairs."

In answer the New Orleans *Picayune* points to the naval activities of Great Britain, France, and Germany. Thus:

"Before the keels of any ships authorized by this Congress can be laid down Great Britain will have practically completed five *Dreadnoughts* and have as many more in hand. France is now building five big ships, and Germany has nine such ships either finished or under construction. So far we have only two such vessels under way, showing clearly that we are already not in the competition for naval supremacy. Congress would therefore do well to vote for four battle-ships at an early date, even tho it be considered rather extravagant by some."

Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, still in prophetic vein, bids us look further and note Japan's naval expansion. To quote his words:

"The white race and the yellow race will clash, and the first war will be between the United States and Japan. This will be followed by a general war between the white and yellow races, unless by the building up of a great navy this country shows Japan the foolishness of engaging in a war with the United States.

"Japan has ordered $125,000,000 worth of great war-ships since her war with Russia. Japan does not need these ships against Russia, China, or Great Britain. Japan has added five divisions to her army since her war with Russia, and the military activities of Japan have more than doubled since that trouble came to a close. The United States has furnished them 750,000 rifles. Japan can put 200,000 soldiers aboard ships inside of four days.

"The Japanese could land 400,000 soldiers on the Pacific slope in four months, another 400,000 in six months more, and a million men in a year. They could put ten soldiers to our one on the Pacific slope. Japan will have eight new battle-ships ready for service soon, any one of them equal in effectiveness to three of ours. If they get the Pacific Ocean they will take the Pacific slope.

"The Japanese have educated their people to hate Americans, and the people are only awaiting the Government's signal to go to war—the Government is awaiting only a pretext."

The New York *Tribune* conservatively sums up the matter thus:

"It is happily not necessary for this country to regulate its naval strength according to that of possible adversaries with anything like the strictness which other countries have to observe. But every navy is of course built and maintained with an eye to possible international complications, and the very theory on which it is founded demands that its expansion shall have some relation to the naval powers of other nations as well as to the extent of coast and of commerce of the nation which builds it. We may concede that because of her enormous preponderance of commerce and the

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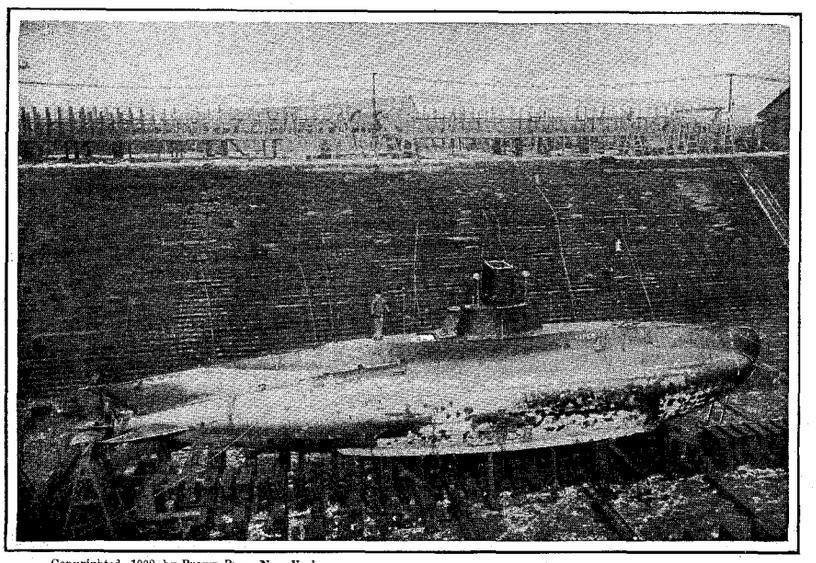

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THE "VIPER" IN DRY DOCK.
This is one of the two latest submarines built for the United States Navy.

unapproached size and wide distribution of her empire, Great Britain is logically entitled to the greatest navy in the world, which she in fact has. But whether upon the basis of population or of wealth, of territorial area and distribution or of extent of coast, of sea-borne commerce or of reliance upon the navy rather than a huge army for national protection, we know of no land which is so certainly entitled to have the second largest fleet as is the United States."

THE ANTI-BLACK-HAND LEAGUE

THAT many crimes of blackmail, kidnaping, and bomb-throwing have been deliberately committed under the auspices of the so-called "Black Hand" Society, an alleged association of Italian malefactors, is admitted by the Italians themselves. According to the New York press, the better-class Italians have organized themselves against these desperate offenders, and in a recent meeting of Italian citizens in the Bollettino Hall Mr. Frank L. Frugone, of the *Bollettino della Sera*, amid general applause, thus stated the resolution of the Italians present:

"This country has opened its arms to us and given shelter and protection to all comers—poor or otherwise—and the Constitution of the United States assures the possession of property and social security to every individual; meanwhile it prohibits and condemns all crimes against property and personal safety and existence.

"There is no issue before us but one—we must and will stand united against this gang of criminals and evil-doers, whatever their nationality may be, who are abandoning all human sentiments and bringing to this Republic their disgraceful character and abominable crimes, which may result in the prohibition, for an unknown length of time, of all emigrants as undesirable citizens."

The various outrages attributed to Italians, declares the *Bollettino della Sera* (New York), owe their frequency to the carelessness or incompetency of the police. In the words of Mr. Frugone's organ:

"The police are morally responsible for the present condition of things, for doubtless if the delinquents who for the last two years have terrorized our colony had been brought to justice, the horrible crimes would not have been so often repeated. But if the police have so far shown themselves to be inefficient and incompetent to check these frightful outrages, it is time that the better element in our Italian colony should unite as one man to protest against the crimes charged to their fellow countrymen and to take all possible measures against their perpetration in the future."

The fact that the Italians have formed two vigilance committees is a very hopeful sign, declares the New York *Mail*, but the inefficiency of the police is a genuine factor in the case and must be remedied. In the words of *The Mail*:

"General Bingham must receive the $25,000 appropriation which the aldermen have once refused him, in order that he may employ a secret and unofficial force of detectives, unknown to offenders; every bomb explosion in a tenement may do $25,000 worth of damage, and these explosions lately have been of almost daily occurrence. In addition, the national government must take preventive steps that will operate to keep out these miscreants. A dollar spent in efficient immigrant inspection, and in keeping in touch with Italian authorities abroad, may do as much good as ten or a hundred dollars spent in the pursuit of wolves already admitted to the sheepfold."

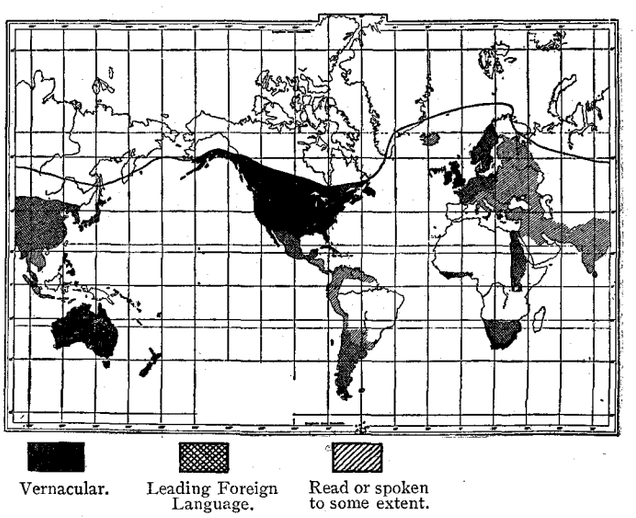
"The surest way to rehabilitate the Italians," thinks *The Tribune* (New York), "is to suppress bomb-throwers through the activity of private secret detectives." According to the New York *Globe*, the opinion of Commissioner Bingham is as follows:

"He believes the various foreign-colony crimes, of which the last year has produced so large a crop, could be got under control within six months if the city would give him enough money and a free hand. The scheme of importing outside secret-service men certainly seems promising, and conditions have become so serious that the $100,000 a year required to maintain the proposed new staff of sleuths is not excessive if they can bring about the desired results. It certainly is a disgraceful thing that the leading city in the country should be unable to protect its citizens from such crude and primitive outbreaks of crime."

But after all, declares the New York *Times*, the movement of the Italians themselves is the chief thing, and now "under the able leadership of Mr. Frank L. Frugone the Italian Vigilance Protective Association will educate immigrant Italians in American manners."

THE LEAD OF ENGLISH AS A WORLD-LANGUAGE

FROM the statement that English now leads all other languages in the number of its readers, and that its geographical distribution corresponds to a remarkable extent with the area of the world's greatest literacy, Mr. E. H. Babbitt goes on to predict



From "The World's Work," New York.

MAP OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

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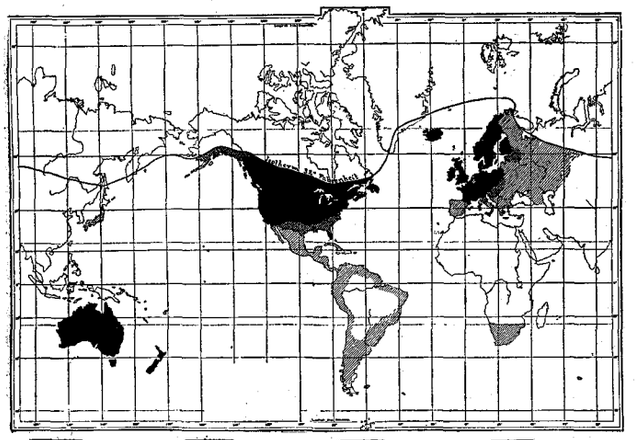
that within the century "English will be the vernacular of a quarter instead of a tenth of the people of the world, and be read by a half instead of a quarter of the people who can read." If its supremacy is frankly recognized, he adds, "it can be made the universal reading language in even less time." Even now, he asserts (writing in *The World's Work* for February), "three-fourths of the world's mail matter is addrest in English, and more than half



From "The World's Work," New York.

MAP OF THE WORLD'S LITERACY.

It will be noted that the areas of literacy bear a striking resemblance in their distribution to the map of the English-speaking world.

of the world's newspapers are printed in English." Moreover, as those newspapers have a larger circulation than those in other languages, "probably three-fourths of the world's newspaper reading is done in English."

It is only for the temperate zones, explains Mr. Babbitt, that any reliable facts are known or predictions possible. "The future of the lands within the tropics is problematical, and the lands north of the isotherm of the freezing-point can never sustain any large permanent population." To quote further:

"A language must have a recognized literary standard, and all the people in its territory must learn to use it as such before its influence goes far abroad. English, French, and German, and they alone, have reached this point. French and German have no new country, and practically the whole of their population is now literate; their relative share in the world's reading can only increase as their population increases. Spanish and Russian, on the other hand, have both new country and room for a much higher percentage of literacy.

"It is probable that all the countries in temperate zones will have universal literacy by the end of the century. In this case, even if no one read English outside its vernacular countries, it would still hold its own as the leading literary language. German and French are bound to fall off relatively as vernaculars, and this implies a falling off of their importance as culture-languages; but the importance of English in this respect is bound to grow. The first place among foreign languages has been given to it in the schools of many European and South American countries; Mexico and Japan make it compulsory in all schools of upper grades; and China is to follow Japan in this respect as soon as the work can be organized.

"The number of people who can actually read, or will learn if now too young, for the various languages of the world, appears to be as follows." [See table at end of article.]

In this table Chinese is considered not as a spoken language, but as a system of writing. French and German, the languages next in importance to English, "can not maintain their relative positions," asserts Mr. Babbitt, "because English has more than half the new land in the temperate zone, and they have none." Spanish and Russian, the languages which dominate the rest of the new territory, "are not established as culture-languages, as English is." Moreover—

"No other language, not even French or German, has a vernacular so uniform and well established, and with so few variations from the literary language. English is spoken in the United States by more than fifty million people with so slight variations that no foreigner would ever notice them. No other language whatever can show more than a fraction of this number of persons who speak so nearly alike."

Language.	Numbers in Millions.	Per Cent.
English	136	27.2
German	82	16.4
Chinese	70	14.0
French	28	9.6
Russian	30	6.0
Arabic	25	5.0
Italian	18	4.6
Spanish	12	2.6
Scandinavian	11	2.2
Dutch and Flemish	9	1.9
Minor European	34	6 8
Minor Asiatic	16	3.2
Minor African and Polynesian	2+	0.5
Total	473+	100

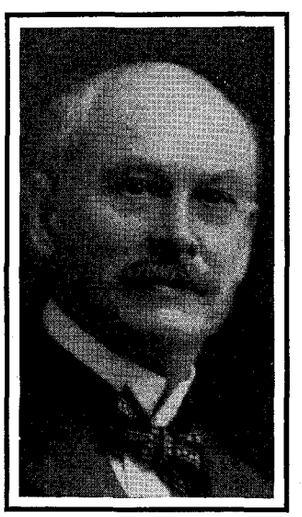
A STEEL-TRUST TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT

THOSE who think the great corporations are all enraged at the Administration and its policies will be enlightened by reading a speech of Judge Gary's that is attracting considerable attention in the press. Judge Gary is chairman of the board of directors of the biggest corporation in this country, if not in the world—the Steel Trust. Presiding at the annual dinner of the Illinois Society in New York a few evenings ago, he was moved by some criticisms of the President to rise and say:

"I want to state that the policy of the present Administration, whether it be criticized or praised, whether its methods be regarded as satisfactory or unsatisfactory, has had a great and personal influence on your President (Mr. Gary), who happens to occupy a position of great responsibility.

"In making this personal application to myself I know that the reiteration of the oft-stated principles of the President of the United States has increased my feeling of responsibility toward the stockholders I represent, toward our competitors, toward business men, and toward the public, and that our relations have been improved.

"I don't hesitate to make this confession. According to my belief, business is done on a better basis and on a higher plane because of what I have referred to."



JUDGE E. H. GARY,

Who confesses that the policy of the President "has had a great and personal influence" upon him, and has put business "on a better basis and on a higher plane."

The Wall Street Journal, the organ of a region that probably would not poll a very heavy majority in favor of the President's policies, believes likewise that this Administration will be remembered "for the moral uplift which it has given to the business of the country," and that "in the coming years, when the history of these times is written, the mistakes of Roosevelt will be forgotten, while the record of his really magnificent crusade for equal opportunity, fair competition,

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and higher standards for the trusteeship of wealth will be a glorious memory."

Judge Gary's words are particularly significant when his attitude of a few years ago is recalled, as is done in the following comment by the Boston *Transcript*:

"Back in 1901 he protested vigorously against requirements of publicity for corporations. He said it had been tried with respect to the railroads, and he had yet to learn that the public was any earlier or better informed as to their financial operations than it was under the old method. Of the regulation of large business combinations he said: 'As they exist to-day the corporations are the creatures of the States. As such they are local. Under the principles and policy of this country the Government may not interfere.' While freely admitting that the acts of corporations which tended to mislead the upright investor or defraud the public should be condemned, he yet contended that 'corporations guilty of such acts need not be discust, for they are so few that they have no place. Natural laws will take care of them. Corporations pursuing such practises will inevitably end in ruin, where they ought to end.' These views and the views of Roosevelt are as far apart as the poles, but in now meeting the President Judge Gary has come to him on his own ground."

SENATOR ALDRICH'S EMERGENCY MEASURE

ARGUING that half a loaf is better than no bread, some of the press are urging the passage of the Aldrich Currency Bill—a measure backed by the Senate Finance Committee and said to have the approval of the President. Even those papers which oppose it—and they are apparently in the majority—pay a tribute of praise to Senator Aldrich's lucid exposition and defense of his bill on the floor of the Senate. In this speech the Senator admits that what he offers is not a comprehensive reform of our present patchwork currency system, but a simple emergency measure to "provide means of escape from another calamitous crisis." His plan is merely "a supplement to the existing system" and "can be provided through the use of existing machinery." By means of it, he asserts, "at any time within forty-eight hours, if an emergency requires it, $500,000,000 of new money can be put into the channels of trade to allay public excitement and to meet extraordinary demands." To the objection that the country needs, not a tinkering, but a radical and thorough reform of its present monetary system, he replies that bankers and students of economics are still divided as to what lines such reform should follow, and that, in the mean time, the adoption of his bill would place no obstacle in the way of any future attempt at more radical legislation, either in the direction of an asset currency or of a central bank of issue. He calls attention to the following features of his bill as finally reported to the Senate:

"It provides for a possible issue in emergencies of $500,000,000 of national-bank notes, redeemable by the United States in lawful money upon presentation at the Treasury. The notes will be identical in character and tenor with the national-bank notes secured by the deposit of United States bonds. They are to be issued to any applying association if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, business conditions in the particular locality of the bank demand additional circulation. For the security of the Government the banks are required to deposit in the Treasury State, municipal, or first-class railroad bonds, of a character and in amount satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon State and municipal bonds the bank is entitled to receive notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of their value, and upon authorized railroad bonds 75 per cent. of their value. . . . These notes are to be taxed one-half per cent. monthly, or 6 per cent. per annum, and can be retired at any time upon the deposit of lawful money or national-bank notes."

Turning to specific objections which have been urged against the measure, he cites the following: (1) that the rate of taxation in the bill is prohibitive, and that consequently no use will be made of the authority to issue such notes in time of financial stress; (2) that banks generally do not have, and would not purchase and hold, securities of the class which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept under the provisions of the bill; (3) that the banks would have to take money from their reserves for the purchase of the necessary securities, and that this would involve the use of $100 of reserve money to obtain $75 in notes of an inferior character; (4) that the bill would have the effect of unduly and unnaturally increasing the market value of the securities which are to be deposited under its provisions. His answers to these objections are, briefly, as follows:

(1) The computations are erroneous.

(2) "In large portions of the country considerable sums are constantly needed for local improvements, and nothing would bring the benefits of the national banking system more closely to the attention of the great masses of the people than would the willingness on the part of the banks to give value and stability to local securities by their purchase as a basis for security of note circulation."

(3) "When we consider that the average cash reserves form but a small proportion—about 8 per cent.—of the resources of the banks, and that the reduction of these reserves below the legal amount would be such an infraction of law as to warrant the Controller of the Currency taking possession of the business of the bank, it is easy to see that no such transaction would take place. A conclusive answer to this objection is found in the fact that a large part of the remaining 92 per cent. of the bank's resources would be available at all times for use in exchange or for the purchase of these securities."

(4) "There are now outstanding State and municipal bonds which might be deposited under the provisions of the bill to the amount of $2,000,000,000, and judging by our past experience this amount will be rapidly added to by the issue of new securities. Of the class of railroad bonds described, competent authorities estimate that there are at least $2,000,000,000 outstanding. This would make $4,000,000,000 as against a possible maximum purchase of $500,000,000. I do not think that these purchases, even to the full amount, would materially affect the prices of the securities."

There seems to be no escape from the plain and practical logic of this proposition, says *The Wall Street Journal*, which adds: "What we want first is the passage of the Aldrich bill, second a currency commission, and ultimately an ideal money system." But *The Journal of Commerce* (New York) is convinced that, in spite of the Senator's protestations, his measure is intended to block the way to real reform by extending the system of bond-secured currency. This objection is urged also by Elmer H. Youngman, editor of *The Bankers' Magazine*, who thinks that the bill "will work in favor of the bond syndicates and Wall-Street speculation, and against the interests of the great agricultural sections of the country." Rather than pass a makeshift measure, says the Salt Lake *Tribune*, "it is better to wait until the whole question can be thoroughly thrashed out and the country be prepared for a complete overhauling of our financial and currency systems."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE must not let the President know that colleges act as a deterrent to marriage or he may abolish higher education.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE reason why the American battle-ship's flag captured by the British brought so high a price is that there are so very few of them in captivity.—*Chicago Post.*

SLAVERY in the Philippines? What of it? If we can reverse ourselves on a little matter like "taxation without representation," why should a trifle like involuntary servitude embarrass us?—*Puck.*

A NEW YORK man has been sentenced to prison for "not longer than his natural life." It must be a relief to him to know that he will not be expected to hang around the place after death.—*Washington Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

BAD SYMPTOMS IN CHINA'S AWAKENING

ALL competent testimony inclines to the conclusion that the Flowery Kingdom is awake at last. China has been rubbing her eyes for some years; that process is now complete. She has thoroughly shaken the gossamer veil of dreams from her brain. We read, for instance, in *The Westminster Review* (London) that thousands of Chinese are going abroad to be educated. "Five years ago," writes V. K. Ting, a native of China, in the journal cited, "the most accurate observers could not dare to predict that we could possibly send 1,300 students to Tokyo alone, about 500 to America, and as many to Europe; and, what is more, the number is ever on the increase." An up-to-date army and navy and modern schools are also being introduced into the Kingdom, says the *Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), from which we quote the following:

"The new year sees China with a better promise of an army in the European sense than she has ever seen before. Real training is going on now in probably half of the eighteen provinces, and, as we have very recently seen, has been begun in Manchuria. . . . . .

"A loan of ten millions sterling is contemplated so that an up-to-date navy may be begun, and if the first half-million is spent in torpedo-boats and other fast craft destined for the extirpation of piracy, then it will be money well spent, and England will be relieved of the task which she has so reluctantly entered upon in the Canton delta.

"Educational effort has its center at Peking, where from the Empress-Dowager downward there is no longer any doubt of the necessity of introducing into Chinese schools and minds that which is known as education in other parts of the world. The provincial capitals are following the lead of the metropolis. Nanking is alive with educational effort; so is Soochoo; and so with Hangchau, Canton, and other great cities."

But with this new spirit of progress the Chinese are manifesting a spirit of narrowness and revolt which threatens to imperil the soundness and permanence of their renaissance. Of their opposition to foreigners the Shanghai journal observes:

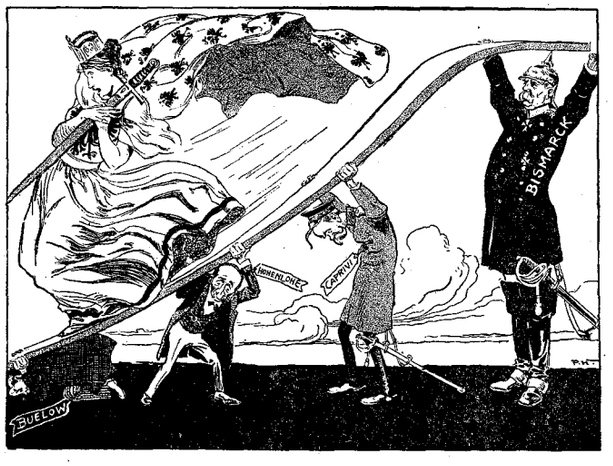
"Their new-found strength is running with much force in the opsition to all foreign aid in the development of railways, mines, or other natural resources in China. It is not necessary to assure our readers that a great deal of this vigor is misdirected. It must necessarily be so. To men so utterly ignorant of the practical working of railways and other engineering works as all but one in a million of Chinese are, it could not be otherwise than ridiculous for them to presume to have any opinion at all. Yet the opinion is there, strong, and determinedly exprest. The papers are full of the necessity of preventing foreign capital from entering the country at all, and if the officials attempt, as the more enlightened do, to show that help is desirable, they are abused and cartooned as allies of the 'foreign devil' if not as traitors to their country."

According to Mr. P. F. Price, who writes in the *Chinese Recorder* (Shanghai), "a quiet and persistent antiforeign propaganda" marks "the last phase of Chinese patriotism." On this point we read:

"Of riots and of attacks against or even abuse of foreigners there is a cessation. The jingoes have learnt a better way. They are using milder and much more effective methods. For instance, many of the popular songs that are being sung so widely in the schools are saturated with fire-eating and antiforeign sentiment. Many of the text-books used in the schools introduce the same sort of thing. The native newspapers report many adverse things concerning that 'undesirable citizen,' the foreigner, and in so doing they take little care to distinguish whether the given foreigner is a missionary or an adventurer, or whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. Be this confusion of thought studied or not, the tendency is the same, *i.e.*, to create an insidious dislike to foreigners as a class. This is apparent, too, on the surface. A customs officer, a foreigner, remarked to me recently that while a year or two ago the officials would visit him in free and friendly fashion, now they confine their attentions to the barest official formalities."

Stranger than all, declares Mr. Price, is the spirit of rebellion against the reigning dynasty which is beginning to spread. "Public sentiment" in China is not only "antiforeign" but "antidynastic." To quote further:

"The length to which the native papers go in their abuse of the Foreign Office and of the government would be almost incredible were it not daily displayed before our eyes. This is not only true of papers published in the foreign concession in Shanghai, but also of those published on soil controlled wholly by the Chinese Government. When I was reading with my teacher the other day an editorial advising resistance to the Government and insisting that the power of the administration is now in the hands of the



WHY GERMANY IS ON THE DOWN GRADE,
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

WHITEWASHING THE EAGLE.
Result of the second Harden trial.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

HOME VIEWS OF GERMANY.

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people, I said to the teacher, 'Is it possible that we are living in monarchical China?' And he replied, 'I can not understand it, but the editors of all the daily papers are continually retailing this sort of thing.' The promised right of constitutional government has been assumed by the would-be leaders of the people in a way that augurs trouble for the Government if allowed to go on unchecked."

The writer in the *Celestial Empire* from which we have already quoted avers that China is actually threatened with decentralization and anarchy. Thus we are told of the Chinese reformers:

"In addition to the pure oxygen of educational desire, love of country, and lawful ambition, there are mephitic airs [in Chinese society] which are showing themselves in the poisoning of men's minds toward not only what is good in foreign assistance, but what is commendable in the promise of the Manchu dynasty. The spirit of rebellion, which never quite dies down in China, is just now very mischievously alive, and it is quite certain that to this is to be attributed not a little of the violence of the antiforeign movement which is causing so much trouble to the authorities and to those who have legal rights in the way of railway and other concessions. This is the serious side of the Chinese awakening. It is heard of in Shangtung. It is ablaze in Shansi. It is flaring up in Kiang-su and Chehkiang. It has already broken out into riot and rebellion in the south. It is a matter which is giving and must continue to give the Peking authorities many an anxious moment since it contains what is now the germ of the greatest of Chinese internal problems—who is to rule in China, the capital or the provinces?"

THE RESURRECTION OF DELCASSÉ

DELCASSÉ, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who defied Germany on the Morocco question before the Algeciras Convention, and was forced to retire, defeated, so the Germans averred, by German diplomacy, has long lain in the shadowland of political forgetfulness. Europe has, however, recently been roused to some excitement by his appearance in the Chamber of Deputies uttering a bold defiance of Germany, and vindicating the name and glory of France as a great and warlike nation.

This singular and quite unexpected turn of events seems to have forced Germany, as represented by the German press, to show her hand, if not her teeth, and to reveal the masked battery with which she confronts France. Such at least is the opinion of the French press in their interpretation of what German editors are saying about France.

The occasion of Mr. Delcassé's speech was this. The Radical Pacifist Jaurès had undertaken to challenge the action of the Clemenceau ministry with regard to Morocco. Then Mr. Delcassé sprang to his feet, and in impassioned words vindicated the action of the ministry. In ringing tones that held the chamber spellbound, says the *Echo de Paris*, he declared:

"Remember how France in 1870 lay conquered, and wounded to the death. See her now, by the victories she is winning in Africa, rising again from the dead, while her former conqueror eyes her with jealous and suspicious eye. Not content with having overthrown her, that conqueror still continued his efforts, by means of manifold alliances and compacts, to isolate France. In spite of all, Germany has seen this old antagonist, this France of to-day, fenced round with alliances and friendships all potent in peace or in war. Looking at her to-day she sees that France has won back the rank to which she had always had a right in the world. Such is the advance she has made since the dolorous *débâcle* of 1870."

DELCASSÉ,

Who suddenly rises from political oblivion and defies Germany in a brilliant speech that proves his funeral preparations premature.

The reappearance of Mr. Delcassé as a leader of French opinion, and the spokesman of French patriotism, appears to have startled the German press. The *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), commenting upon this speech, entitles its article "Delcassé Risen from the Dead," and remarks:

"That the apparition of Delcassé has risen up from the gulf of oblivion is an extremely important event. Not because this little Delcassé, inflated by ambition, is of the slightest significance of himself, or that there is any need for alarm over the personal views he broaches. Deputy, minister, or private individual, this Delcassé stands for nothing in the world but a limitless ambition agitating a very limited brain. So long as France in company with certain comets of lesser magnitude can revolve round the sun of Albion, Delcassé will continue to believe that he has made France and England the center of the universe. At the present moment he can not rid himself of this delusion. The situation which he is now producing is only regrettable because there is the chance of a chauvinistic majority putting him once more into power."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) agrees with its colleague that Delcassé is making a bid for popular favor and is seeking office. In the bitterest terms it thus assails him:

"The 'soiled dove' is anxious to recover a lost innocency. The ex-minister is doubtless dreaming that the moment for his reappearance on the political stage has come, and that there is no need to wait any longer for the rise of his star. . . . It is quite probable that French chauvinists have been led into the mistake of believing the lying and sensational reports which have been current concerning an antagonism roused up between North Germany and South Germany over the Prussian suffrage question, or the equally exaggerated accounts of the Berlin riots. Thus they have rushed to the conclusion that the psychological moment has arrived for France to settle her score with Germany. . . . In order to pronounce definitely on the significance of Mr. Delcassé's speech, we must wait till we have the answer of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, in whom Germany has full confidence."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* is not inclined to treat the matter so lightly and thinks that while "the triumph of Mr. Delcassé's eloquence was merely the triumph of an hour, the tendency of

THE MOROCCO TANGLE.

The more Marianne and General d'Amade try to straighten it out the worse the snarl grows.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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political opinion in France which has made such a triumph possible is a far more permanent element in the situation."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) publishes what is supposed to be an official manifesto on the subject of "Emperor William and the French," in which we are told: "The French must not count too much on Germany's complaisance in the Morocco affair, nor on the complaisance of other signatories to the Act of Algeciras, if by any means the French attitude in North Africa should fail in being correct. . . . The moment for a fraternal union between the two Powers has not yet arrived. We must for a long time be contented to live on those terms of mere politeness which mutual esteem imposes on civilized Powers. This idea, which is entertained by all German statesmen, is the only just one which is possible. For this reason we hope that it may be lived up to for a long time to come."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS TO DO FOR WOMAN

ELOQUENT, almost high-flown, are the terms in which Mrs. Julia Dawson sings the glories of Socialism as the true enlightener and elevating influence for the down-trodden British woman. Mrs. Dawson is a well-known contributor to the literature of the Socialistic movement. She has for many years been writing in Mr. Robert Blatchford's *Clarion*, and has organized the circuit-riders of the new cult, and aided in widely disseminating the doctrines she has so much at heart. She says in the London *Daily Mail* that the prospect of what woman is to get from Socialism fairly "takes one's breath away." Her main argument is that Socialism will abolish poverty, and that when poverty goes, almost all the evils of this present life will go with it. If every woman who reads her article believes it, and if every husband votes as his wife believes, then a tremendous increase in the Socialist vote is no doubt to be looked for. Here are her words:

"Ask a caged bird what it would do free; a man bedridden from birth what he would feel like with full health, the blue sky above his head, the green grass beneath his feet, and the open road before him; and then ask a woman how Socialism would affect her.

"A harp without strings is mute. Seed sown in the dark earth may dream of green leaves, gay flowers, and luscious fruit. But it can *only* dream. Likewise, women living in the dark age of a competitive commercial system where workers get kicks and idlers halfpence, where poverty rewards virtue and riches vice, can at best only see through a glass darkly what will happen when this order of things is reversed."

In the first place, Socialism will abolish "the drunken, dissolute mothers" of England and their "diseased children," because it will abolish poverty. On this point our writer remarks:

"Socialism will keep women up to the mark just as individualism keeps them below it. How far they fall below one has only to go into the mean streets of our big cities to see. . . . . .

"And what has brought women to this pass? Poverty and oppression, chiefly. Poverty compels them to live in mean streets; poverty renders their occupancy even of the vilest slums insecure; poverty robs them of their spirit and prevents them from taking that interest in their homes which only security can stimulate. Socialism would abolish poverty, slums, rags, and their concomitant evils. It would have no use for these things—which are distinctly useful, be it remembered, under a capitalistic system."

Socialism will make the homes of the poor beautiful and comfortable, declares Mrs. Dawson, and enable women to clothe their children properly. For, she says:

"It is no wonder at all to me that the children of the poor go in rags; to have them go in anything else would mean downright slavery for their mothers.

"Socialism will put it within the *easy* power of every woman to live in a good home, have good furniture, good clothes, and good food—to mention only its material advantages. Everything will be made for use or beauty. Now everything is made for profit—quite a different thing. The result is that while corn-sacks are bursting, the people go hungry; and while shops and warehouses are piled with clothing for moths, the backs of poor human beings go naked or are covered with rags."

Socialism will enable the mother to bring up her children properly and wholesomely. To quote further:

"A woman is told her child will live, given certain luxuries which are as far away from her reach as the sun, moon, and stars. Again, women are compelled to go into factories and other places to earn their living, rendering themselves unfitted by their occupation to bear healthy children, and compelling them to neglect even those they have. The consequence is that infantile mortality in all our industrial districts where married women earn wages is criminally high.

"Socialism will lay more store by the rearing of strong, healthy children than by the manufacture of rotten shoddy, and will see to it that this primal maternal duty takes its primal maternal place. It will hold all human life sacred; will give mothers a chance of looking after their own children, enabling them to command the best food, best clothes, best medical care—best everything. And all this without the cruel sting of 'charity,' which the independent poor would rather die than endure."

Still, cautiously remarks this enthusiastic prophetess of a coming Golden Age, it will not be nothing but ease and pleasure for

A WAITING GAME.

LABOR PARTY (to Capitalist)—"That's all right, guv'nor, I won't let him bite you." (Aside to dog.) "Wait till you've grown a bit, my beauty, and you'll get a bigger mouthful."

—*Punch* (London).

women. Scientific treatment of the unfit, socialistically administered, will, however, do much to lessen the evils of existence. In the words of Mrs. Dawson:

"Socialism will not of necessity spell beer and skittles for all women. Let none make that mistake. Those who think this wiser and juster system of government will strip the thorns from all life's roses had better have their illusion dispelled at once.

"The lazy and the selfish will be 'treated' scientifically till cured; and the régime in some cases may need to be rigorous. It will not countenance one selfish 'class' taking advantage of another good-natured 'class': will not allow one mother to empty her bosom for another mother's child in the sumptuous home while her own baby lies sucking a sour bottle in a slum. There will be no slums. Socialism will not tolerate them.

"Motherhood will wear a crown—not carry a cross."

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SADDLING RUSSIA WITH A BIG FLEET

A KEEN suspicion is current in the European papers that the official diminished naval budget that Premier Stolypine is going to submit to the Douma is merely intended to cajole the delegates into an indorsement of much vaster estimates which he is keeping up his sleeve. Russia has few merchant-ships, fewer seaports, and no colonies to be protected, and next to no builders and sailors to construct and man her projected squadrons, and more than one writer is saying that the funds might better be spent in ways that would help the people. A Paris journal, *A Travers le Monde*, which is interested in everything foreign, whether political or economical, notes that the Russian war budget for 1908 contemplates the expenditure of $70,000,000 on the army and $17,000,000 on the navy, and goes on to say:

"The figures for the expenses of the army are higher than ever before owing to the increased pay which is to be given to the privates and non-commissioned officers, and the cost of the newest weapons of precision. It must, however, be stated that the diminished Naval Estimates are misleading, unless it be understood that a double program has been framed, one of which is by no means of an economical sort.

"One of these programs is of an official character, and will be submitted to the Douma. It provides for the construction of four armored ships of the *Dreadnought* style, as well as of a coastal fleet, and will involve an expenditure of $140,000,000. The other program, which is not official, provides for the outlay of nearly $1,000,000,000. This ambitious scheme includes the creation of five distinct and complete squadrons, two for the Pacific, two for the Baltic, and one for the Black Sea."

The general verdict of the Russian press is against this extravagant scheme of naval expansion, and one of the calmest and most serious of Russian journals declares that Russia has really no need for such an armament, as she possesses neither colonies nor mercantile marine sufficient to require such protection. The expenditure of public moneys might be much more profitably applied to other objects for which the need is crying. Education and the encouragement of learning are both languishing interests in the present empire of the Czar, and the agrarian question has not yet been met with proper financial support. To quote the words of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*:

"If there is anything which leads us to expect the descent of a foreign Power upon the shores of Russia, it would of course be necessary to provide a strong navy to protect her colonies and her maritime commerce. As it happens, we have no colonies. But, it may be urged, the coast-line of a country needs to be protected against hostile invasion. That is perfectly true. But in our coast-line there is only one point which it would be worth an enemy's while to occupy, and that is Vladivostok, and this can be fully protected by land fortifications. Besides, a land fortress, in ordinary cases, is not to be captured by a fleet. Even the poorly built and poorly fortified Port Arthur was impregnable excepting to a land force. As regards our maritime commerce, it is still in its infancy. Our total mercantile marine comprizes, according to the latest statistics, made in 1905, no more than 3,340 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 641,629 displacement. Is it reasonable to spend such a vast sum on their protection? Is it anything but madness to add all these millions to our War Budget in order to convoy this handful of merchant-ships? . . . Besides this, can we really equip, man, and arm the projected fleet? The experience of the recent war inclines us to doubt it. It must be allowed that in Russia the seafaring spirit is non-existent. Of course by means of enthusiasm and energy any free people can apply themselves to a department of activity for which they were originally unadapted. But in any case the process of learning new things would be a long one, and it is conceivable that the goal aimed at might never be attained. But this is not the only problem with which we are confronted. Have the commanders of our fleets learned sufficient from the past war to train a navy, to build ships of the needed type, or to choose the proper men to build them? The present appearance of things leads us to the conclusion that we neither need a fleet of big ships, nor have the means of building or manning them. Under such circumstances it would be aimless and senseless, it would be actually criminal, to devote this enormous sum of money to such a scheme, especially when public support is so sorely needed for other purposes, chiefly educational, which at present are utterly without government aid."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL WAR-PAINT

THE colors of war-ships, like those of soldiers' uniforms, are now selected with a view to invisibility in actual service rather than for beauty or brilliancy. Only the United States adheres to a brilliant "dress uniform" for its ships, and even this is quickly exchanged for the somber service color in war time. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 18) describes the present usage of the principal nations in this regard. He admits that the sight presented by a French squadron is truly agreeable to the eye. Armor-clads and cruisers both have their hulls painted a brilliant black on which the white line of flotations stands out; the superstructures, of a pale gray, do not appear too heavy, despite their exaggerated development; the sparkle of burnished copper lights up the whole, and all seems happily contrived to please the eye. But, he adds, esthetic considerations should not have weight in such cases, and the colors of the French war-ships have the serious fault that they are visible at a great distance and that their silhouette stands out with precision against the horizon or the coast; this is a defect whose importance, from a military standpoint, should not be underrated. He continues:

"England, since 1905, has adopted for her vessels a neutral tint, a mixture of zinc white and lampblack, whose effect is not pretty, but whose dull cloudiness blends most perfectly with a somber coast or with the gray sky and water that we see so frequently in the Channel and the North Sea. The change was a sudden one, for we remember the bright colors in which the English vessels once were decked—hulls of shining black, yellow funnels, white superstructures; all is now covered, from the tips of the masts to the water's edge, with the same dirty gray color, ugly perhaps, but invisible.

"This is the shade that is generally approximated in other navies: the Japanese and Russian ships are a little lighter (the Russians kept their white paint through the whole Far-Eastern war, while their adversaries sensibly assumed the gray at the opening of hostilities); the Italian vessels are a little darker; Germany has chosen a slightly bluish tint, with which she clothes her ships down to a yard below the water-line; only the United States keeps the white in time of peace—a brilliant, shining white, a real paint *de luxe*, but in case of mobilization they are ready to paint their ships an ashen gray, as was done during the Spanish-American war.

"The differences, of slight importance, that are found between these different colors come doubtless from the different conditions under which they have been tried. On the blue waters of the Mediterranean the most favorable tint is not the same as in the mists of the North. Thus, formerly, a little before the visit to Cronstadt the armored division of Admiral Gervais was painted the 'soiled-linen' color—a mixture of black, yellow, and white—which we afterward abandoned and which gave excellent results. Bernay, in *Le Yacht*, expresses the wish that we shall soon return to the path in which we once led others, and from which we have unfortunately strayed; and that our fighting ships may give up their varied colors to take on a coat less brilliant and more safe.

"For torpedo-boats and destroyers the conditions are no longer the same; these small craft are intended to operate by night, and the most neutral gray is visible at a very great distance in darkness; in the beam of a search-light it produces the effect of a brilliant white. Opinions differ about the proper shade to be selected; England, Germany, Italy, and Japan paint these vessels a dead black, while the United States and Russia prefer a very ugly bottle-green which, it would appear, is still less easily seen than black, especially when the night is not perfectly dark."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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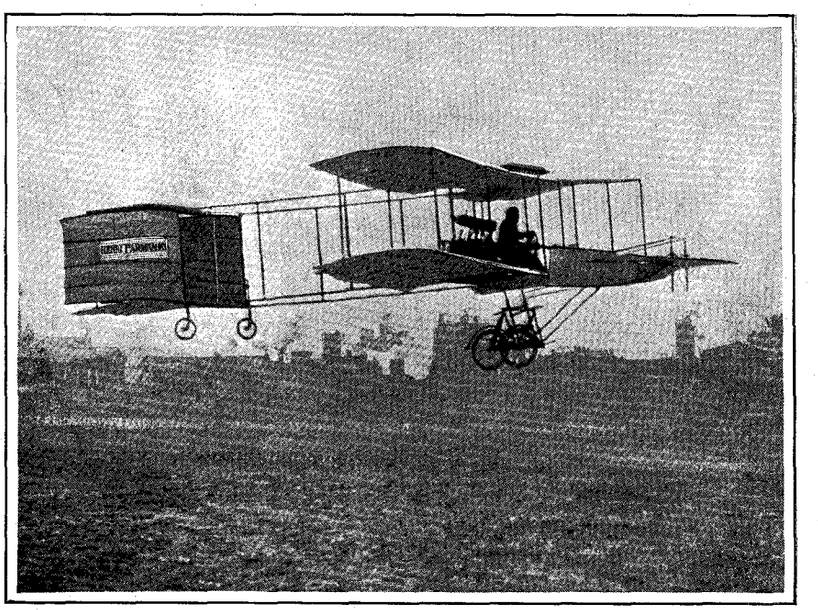
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE RECORD FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE

AN interesting contrast to the flights of the Wright brothers, which have been performed with so much secrecy, is that of Henry Farman, who recently won in Paris the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize for a flight of 1 kilometer (1,093 yards) in a closed path. The photograph of Farman's aeroplane in actual flight, reproduced herewith, is one of the first of its kind, pictures of the Wright aeroplane in the air being more or less imaginative drawings. Says *The Autocar* (London, January 18):

"At a time when experimenters were only beginning to see what could be done with flying-machines some one interviewed Captain Ferber, one of the stanchest believers in mechanical flight, and asked him whether any secrecy prevented the interviewer from publishing details of the machine which the captain was then building. The inventor replied that there was no secrecy whatever, because any one could build a flying-machine, and the only thing to do was to learn how to use it. This opinion is the same as that of a large number of French experimenters, who think that it is better to learn what they can with existing apparatus designed by men who have given years to their study, before trying to develop any better type of machine, and the soundness of this opinion is proved by the fact that Henry Farman has succeeded in winning the Archdeacon-Henri Deutsch prize with a Chanute type of aeroplane, while others are still struggling along with apparatus of their own invention. The form of the machine which has been constructed by Messrs. Voisin Frères for Henry Farman is familiar to all who have been following the experiments of Professor Chanute on the other side of the Atlantic.



A NEAR VIEW OF THE SUCCESSFUL AEROPLANE.

"Roughly speaking, the apparatus consists of an oblong skeleton built up of ash, having a length of 32.8 feet and 6.5 feet square. From the forepart of this oblong extend lateral planes covered by a varnished textile, and the back of the skeleton is boxed in by similar material for a length of 10.6 feet. The operator sits in front, where he has command of a 40 horse-power eight-cylinder Antoinette engine actuating a two-blade propeller behind, the planes having a diameter of 6.8 feet. The steering apparatus is in the box at the rear. The machine is mounted on pivoted wheels to allow of its getting sufficient speed on the ground to rise in the air. The aeroplane is by no means identical with that of Professor Chanute, since as the result of many scores of flying tests during the past few months it has been modified in many little details in order to insure a greater stability and facility of control. These tests have not only allowed of the machine being perfected, but they have enabled Henry Farman to obtain thorough mastery over it, until, as he says, he can now rise in the air as if it were quite a natural thing. Being convinced by the trials of the previous Saturday that he had got his machine in proper working order, and had entire command over it, he made his official attempt at Issy-les-Moulineaux on Monday for the prize offered by Messrs. Henri Deutsch and Archdeacon."

AT THE FINISH.

The conditions for this prize, we are told, were that the competitor, starting from a given point, should fly 500 meters, turn round, and come back to the starting-point without having touched the ground. The idea was that if a machine is capable of doing this there is no reason why it should not cover longer distances, since the problem of flight lies in preserving a balance when making sharp turns. We read further:

"For the purpose of the trials two flags were planted at a distance of 50 meters from each other. From the center of the line between these two flags another was fixt at right angles at a distance of 500 meters. The condition was that the competitor had to cross the line at the start, and finish between the two flags.

"As soon as these arrangements were made Henry Farman started his engine, and the machine traveled along the ground for about 50 meters, rising in the air about 100 meters behind the line. It gracefully soared diagonally across the line at a height of about twelve feet, and made a slight curve toward the outer post, gradually rising until near this post, when the machine rose to a height of about thirty feet, so as to be sure of being able to make the turn without touching the ground. The aeroplane soared round beautifully, with only a slight inclination, at a much sharper angle than would have been deemed possible, and after curving slightly behind the post for about fifty yards it made another sharp turn home. Farman steered his machine in a slanting direction, and crossed the line very near the point from which he started. The machine sank to the ground gracefully without the slightest shock. The time taken to cover the kilometer was 1 minute 28 seconds, but, of course, the distance actually covered was much longer, and would probably be close upon two kilometers. It is hardly necessary to add that the spectators present went almost wild with

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enthusiasm, while M. Henri Deutsch embraced the winner of the prize in characteristic French fashion, and declared that it was the most notable day in the history of mechanical flight. As a matter of fact, it is the first time that a man has made a complete circle with a flying-machine under official observation, and it proves that mechanical flight has now entered upon a period of practical progress.

"The chief drawback to the Chanute type of machine appears to be that it is difficult to keep up a sufficiently high speed to be perfectly safe in all winds, and Henri Farman has therefore the intention of carrying out experiments with a Langley machine, which tests in America have shown to be capable of being driven at much higher speeds. Meanwhile, he will be shortly visiting England to compete for the various prizes offered there, notably one for a flight of a mile in a straight line, which he thinks he can win without any difficulty, and a flight around the Brooklands Track, for which a substantial prize is also being offered, while last, but not least, there is *The Daily Mail* prize."

Commenting on this same event, *The Graphic* (London, January 18) says:

"In spite of all M. Santos-Dumont's heroic endeavors to win the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of £2,000 for the first flight of 1 kilometer (1,093 yards) in a closed circuit, that much-coveted honor has fallen to an Englishman, Mr. Henry Farman, the son of a newspaper correspondent in Paris. Tho comparatively a late-comer in the field of aeronautics, Mr. Farman had already achieved renown, for as long ago as last October he accomplished a flight of 771 meters, in itself a record, if we except the well-authenticated but not yet officially attested performances of the Wright brothers in America."

THE MAN WHO HAS FLOWN A CIRCULAR KILOMETER:
Mr. Henry Farman and his aeroplane.

WHAT IS A "CURE"?

THIS question arises in connection with the prosecution of several Washington druggists under the Pure Food Law, for selling a compound with the odd name of "Cur-Forhedake Brane Fude." The Act provides that a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded if its package or label "shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular." The Agricultural Department holds that the name as given above means a "cure" for headache, and that this designation is false.

The National Druggist (St. Louis, February), which looks upon Dr. Wiley and the Pure Food and Drugs Act with a critical, if not a hostile, eye, takes this occasion for another criticism of Dr. Wiley's work which is interesting as showing the "other side" of the question. This journal thinks that if the defendants are convicted, every druggist and a large number of medicine manufacturers will at once be subject to fine and imprisonment. Says this paper:

"Should the Government be sustained, it would mean that the courts will have the right to arbitrarily determine the therapeutic value of all the drugs in the *materia medica*, a duty which by education and training they are most unfit to perform. Indeed, the question as to whether this or that drug possesses certain medicinal virtues *is a matter of opinion and not of fact*. There are various schools of medicine, and individual physicians in each of the schools widely differ as to the properties of the remedies they use. Some find that a certain drug, under given conditions, produces beneficial results, while others, under what they think are the same conditions, fail to see that it helps their patients at all. And so it can be seen that even those whose business it is to know the effects of drugs vary in their opinions concerning them; which being the case, what folly it would be to allow a judge or a jury, who has had no experience with medicinal agents whatever, to arbitrarily decide upon their medicinal properties and merits! . . . . . .

"Any other view would permit the courts to establish a system of State medicine, or rather a multitude of such systems, for the judge in one district might decide that a particular drug possesses certain virtues, while a judge in another district may be of an entirely different opinion. And so, until a number of cases had gone up to the Supreme Court for ultimate decision, druggists would not be able to know, when they affix labels to the drugs they sell, whether they were daily and hourly committing criminal acts or not. And they could not feel safe until all the drugs in the *materia medica* had been passed upon judicially."

Dr. Wiley, *The Druggist* goes on to say, has held that the use of the word "Cure" as applied to a drug is "a false and misleading statement." By common usage and to the average person it appears to this writer to be synonymous with the word "remedy," since no one of ordinary intelligence, when he buys such a medicine, by whatever name it is called, believes that it is efficacious in *all* cases. We read further:

"To attempt by statute to establish and proclaim the therapeutic virtues of the tens of thousands of medicines on the market would be a monstrous proceeding for any legislature to undertake. But even such a course would be far preferable to leaving the matter to the determination of the courts. On the one hand, ridiculous as would be such a regulation, the citizen would know what the law was, while if it be left to the varying opinions of the hundreds of judges scattered all over the country, druggists, not being able to divine what these judges might think as regards a certain drug, would have eternally suspended over them a veritable sword of Damocles."

DEBILITY DUE TO ECONOMIC STRAIN—A peculiar form of debility has been recognized by Dr. H. Morrison, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Jewish patients from Russia. He has given to it the name "Hebraic debility," tho there seems to be no evidence that racial tendencies have anything to do with it, the cause being simply the abnormal conditions of life to which Russian Jews are subjected. Says *The Medical Times* (New York, February):

"Jewish patients complain of 'burning' and 'sticking' pains all over the body, but generally in the chest and epigastrium. These seem to be more than merely neurasthenic symptoms; and the patients were visited at their homes to observe their mode of living and get at symptomatic details. . . . Morrison concludes that debility is a common condition among the Jewish patients coming to the Massachusetts General Hospital; as a rule it is temporary, but is apt to recur. . . . The etiology of these conditions is to be traced to the peculiar circumstances under which the Jews have lived and still live in Eastern Europe. The economic strain during the early years after arrival in America is also an important factor. Debility is especially common among Jewish women immigrants, because the economic strain weighs heavily on them. With them also, imitation and tradition and the ease with which medical advice can be obtained are factors to be considered. These debilities are not peculiar to the Jew, but to the abnormal conditions under which he has been living. Immediately he is relieved from these conditions his symptoms disappear and he becomes as men of other races. In treating these cases we must consider 'not the disease alone, but also the man.'"

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HOW TO BURN COAL WITHOUT SMOKE

THE smoke problem has reached an acute stage in many cities where soft coal, or none at all, must be used. Public opinion and municipal ordinances are both forcing great industrial plants to adopt appliances for smokeless combustion. A recent bulletin by Professor Breckenridge, of the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, entitled "How to Burn Illinois Coal without Smoke," is reviewed in *The American Machinist* (New York, January 23). Says an editorial writer in this paper:

"It is pointed out that a great deal of study has been given during the last few years to proper conditions for burning coal and to the results which may be obtained from different kinds. Particular mention is made of the work of the Government fuel-testing plant and of the information now available to engineers, in these words: 'From a study of the tests of the various coals of the United States, as presented in reports of the United States Geological Survey fuel-testing plant, it seems safe to say that engineers now have sufficient information available to enable them to design boiler furnaces that will burn any coal without smoke. The progress made in this direction during the last five years is surely encouraging, and it is confidently believed that the time will soon come when no power plant can offer as an excuse for a smoky chimney the plea that no appliances are available which can be depended upon for smoke prevention.'

"The principles of smokeless combustions are well known, yet for several reasons they are not generally applied. It is possible that many believe that smoke can not be prevented when burning coal under the average boiler of an industrial plant. While unfortunate or imperfect arrangement of boiler, furnace, and setting may produce a condition where it is difficult if not impossible to fire coal smokelessly, still conditions can be arranged so that no smoke need be present. Professor Kent, in *Power* for January 7, states: 'The first thing to be done to bring about an abolition of the smoke nuisance is to get people to believe that smoke can really be prevented.'"

Besides the disagreeable features of the smoke, the loss of fuel due to smoking chimneys is an important factor. It is generally and truly believed, the writer tells us, that there is very little loss in fuel-heating values in the soot discharged from chimneys, even in the blackest smoke, but unconsumed gases accompany the soot, and the losses from these are far greater. We read again:

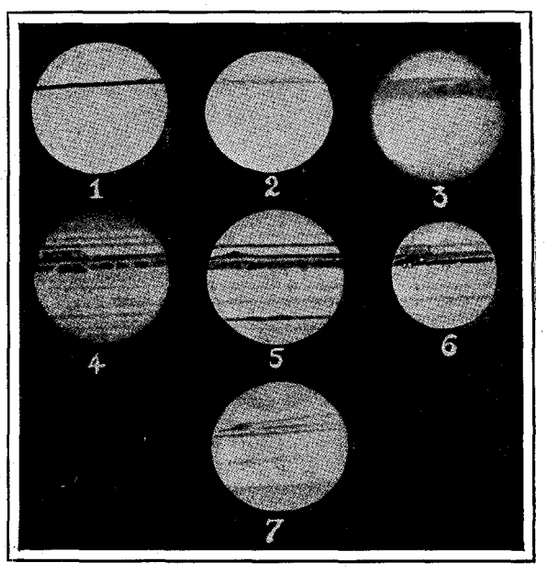
"Quoting from the bulletin to which we have referred, 'It takes but a small amount of soot to give a dense black color to smoke. If it were to save only these soot particles we could not afford expensive stoker and furnace settings. The appearance of black smoke is fortunately the signal of incomplete combustion, and the losses due to this cause are many times the losses due to the carrying away of the small soot particles.'

"During the past few years the experiment station of the University of Illinois has operated its boiler plant of about 2,000 horsepower without objectionable smoke for 90 per cent. of the time. Over two hundred separate boiler tests have been conducted and many varieties of coal have been burned in studying smoke conditions. Summing up the relative importance of boiler and furnace design to give the best conditions for perfect combustion, Professor Breckenridge says: 'The opinion of the writer, doubtless held by most engineers, is that the boiler has very little to do with the smoke problem, except perhaps that some types of boilers lend themselves more easily to the necessary furnace construction, which is of the utmost importance when perfect combustion is desired.' The article by Professor Kent, to which we have referred, expresses in these words the opinion that there should be a greater distance between the grates and the boiler: 'I put myself on record several years ago in favor of a distance of six or eight feet between the boiler and grate for smoky coal. Since that time I have frequently had occasion to lecture or take part in debates on the subject, and I have said that for some Western coals I would recommend ten feet and for lignites twenty feet, but I have not found any one with sufficient courage to take my advice.' To sum up briefly, smokelessness can be obtained by perfect combustion, and approximately perfect combustion can be obtained by proper boiler and furnace design and arrangement."

COOPERATIVE ASTRONOMY

THE results of an attempt at simultaneous observation and delineation of the planet Jupiter made by different astronomers in different places, under various conditions, have recently been published in *The Bulletin* of the French Astronomical Society by Dr. Jean Mascart. This plan was first proposed in 1905 and was carried out on January 2–20, 1906. The instruments employed varied in aperture from 75 millimeters to 380 millimeters, and eyepieces of various powers were used. The number of observations varied from five, on January 15, to seventeen, on January 14, and, altogether, one hundred and seventy-two individual observations were made. Says *Nature* (London, January 16), in a notice of Mascart's discussion of the drawings thus obtained:

"To illustrate the general character and variety of the drawings, we reproduce the set made on January 2, 1906. It is interesting to note that the personality of many of the individual observers appears throughout the entire series. Thus, for example, No. 4 here reproduced was made by Herr Phil. Fauth, who for twenty years has been training his eye to see finer and finer details on the



THE PLANET JUPITER.
Simultaneous drawing made by different observers, January 2, 1906.

moon's surface, and it is decidedly characteristic of all the drawings made by him in this series. The similarity of the drawings of this observer and those of Dom Amann, of Aosta, Italy, is a feature of each of the series where both occur, and the apertures and powers employed were practically the same in each case. No. 5 was drawn by the latter observer.

"Dr. Mascart gives the notes made each day by each observer, and reproduces the drawings with numbers so that each may be identified, the latter being arranged, so far as possible, in the order of the instrumental aperture employed. Thus No. 1 in the above series was made by an observer using a telescope of 75 millimeters aperture, No. 5 with a refractor of 170 millimeters, and No. 7 with a reflector of 195 millimeters aperture made by the observer himself, M. Paul Vincart, of Antwerp. . . . . .

"When the January campaign was ended, several observers exprest the desire to continue, but it was found that the notice was too brief to organize the matter effectively. Nevertheless, some of the observers did continue, and valuable results, which Dr. Mascart discusses, were obtained.

"An attempt was made by M. Blum, at Dr. Mascart's request, to obtain photographs showing the combined results of each day's work. The methods employed are fully described in the paper, and some reproductions of the combined photograph for January 8, obtained by different methods of exposure, etc., are shown, and seem to give excellent promise. . . . Taken as a whole, this preliminary campaign appears to have provided very valuable results, and it is to be hoped that future similar organizations will be guided by the experience now gained."

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ELECTRIC TROLLEY SWITCHES

IT seems strange that most trolley companies persist in keeping up antiquated mechanical systems of switching, when automatic electric systems are in practical use both here and abroad. On some lines the motorman is even still obliged to throw the switch himself, with an iron rod kept on the front platform for the purpose, while on the more up-to-date systems a special switchman by the roadside operates a lever as the passing cars are to go over one or the other branch. In the electric systems it is necessary only for the motorman to throw off his controller or keep it on, as he approaches the switch; the automatic mechanism does the rest. The latest improvements in electric switching are described in *Cosmos* (Paris) by Georges Dary, part of whose article we translate below. Says this writer:

"So far as we know, only three electric switching systems are now in existence. The first was invented in England by Dixon in 1904 and installed on several tramway lines, among others at Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield. A second similar device dates from the same year and is used on the suburban trolley lines of St. Louis, Mo. Finally, a third has been devised and put into use at Bristol by Messrs. Tierney and Malone. . . . . .

"The principle common to these systems is the establishment of two insulated contacts on the trolley wire. These are connected with a box containing an electro-magnetic mechanism which moves the switch. If the car is to continue its course on the main line, the motorman, when approaching the switch, cuts off the current with his controller and does not make connection again until the trolley has passed the first contact on the wire. In this case no current traverses the switching mechanism, which remains inactive, and the car continues on the main line. If, on the contrary, the car is to turn off on the branch line, the motorman does not touch the handle of his controller, the current passes through the switching mechanism when the trolley wheel passes the aerial contact and the switch is actuated. Everything returns to the normal position when the trolley wheel passes the second point of contact.

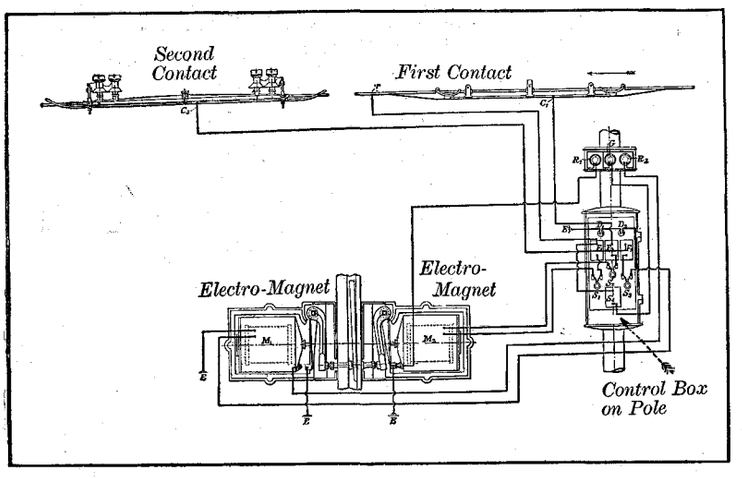

DIAGRAM OF ELECTRIC SWITCHING SYSTEM.

"If, now, we examine in detail the latest of these mechanisms, that is, the one of Messrs. Tierney and Malone, we see that everything is arranged to obtain certainty of action of the switch and to notify the motorman as the necessary movements are successively carried out. The line is in no way obstructed and all that is visible to the eye is a simple iron plate on the ground, similar to those used in other switches and covering the switching mechanism. A central column, or simply a post between the two diverging lines, bears the box of connections and the signal-lamps. The diagram shows the details of the installation, including the two contacts on the trolley wire, the box of connections at the right, and the two electromagnets controlling the switch."

These magnets (M_1, M_2) are connected with levers that put the switch over or back as one or the other is thrown into circuit. The contacts are on parallel branches of the trolley wire, and are so arranged that the first operates one of the magnets, and the second the other one. This latter, which holds the switch in the normal or main-line position, is in circuit, except between the making of the two contacts. A branch circuit lights the red lamps (R_1, R_2) in the signal-post when the switch is thrown. The central lamp, which is green, remains always lighted and notifies the motorman, as he approaches, that the connections are in good order and that the switch is ready to be operated. It will be noted that while the motorman must close his controller if he wishes to continue on the main line, he has nothing at all to do in the other case, the switch acting absolutely automatically. We read further:

"In the two earlier systems the rail is held in its normal position by a spring, and is moved by a single electromagnet. Here it is moved in one direction or the other by two distinct electromagnets, and this apparent complication is really an assurance of better working. In case the current should be interrupted, the switch may easily be moved with a crowbar.

"We have assumed that the line is served by an aerial trolley wire, but the latest system is equally applicable to the underground conduit or to the 'third rail,' that is to say, it may be used with any ordinary system of urban electric traction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TELLTALE FOR SUNKEN OBJECTS

WHEN the Irish sailor dropt the bucket overboard, he stoutly maintained that it was not lost, "because he knew where it was." The bottom of the sea, however, is a wide and somewhat vague region, and it is difficult to locate objects that have taken their way thither. Nautical men will therefore welcome a French invention that will enable them to locate exactly the position of a sunken object provided this has been previously supplied with the appropriate device. This apparatus, which was first made by a French investigator of ocean currents in order that he might recover his valuable floating instruments when they accidentally went to the bottom, is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 18) by a writer who shows how it may be useful to others, in various circumstances. He says:

"When the submarine *Farfadet* went to the bottom, a long search was necessary to find the place where she lay. So, too, during torpedo practise there is often difficulty in recovering a projectile. . . . An arrangement for indicating the position of an object that has fallen into the water would thus be of use to engineers and sailors.

"J. Thoulet, well known for his work in oceanography, has sometimes needed a device of this kind when he has abandoned to the mercy of the sea some floating instrument that may sink and be lost. He describes in *Le Yacht* a very simple apparatus that he has invented, which may be capable of useful applications outside of oceanography.

"The process consists in the use of a receptacle of any desired form, and of volume appropriate to the conditions in which it is to be used, placed in communication with the exterior by means of two tubes of unequal length whose lower ends dip in oil while their upper ends are at different levels. Those that he uses have a difference of length of 40 millimeters [about an inch and a half] and an interior diameter of 2.5 millimeters [$\frac{1}{10}$ inch]. . . . Previous to use, the upper ends are closed with paper disks fastened with gum arabic, which prevent the oil from escaping when the device is not working.

"Suppose the system immersed. The two paper disks soften in the water and after four or five minutes fall off and leave the upper ends of the tubes open. The air within issues in bubbles and is replaced by water which descends by the shorter tube, on account of the difference of pressure, reaches the oil, and as it is heavier than this, falls through it, drop by drop, to the bottom of the vessel, forcing up each time through the longer tube a drop of oil which rises through the water above, to the surface, where it

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spreads in an infinitely thin but perfectly visible layer. A second drop follows the first . . . and so on until all the oil in the vessel has ascended to the surface slowly and regularly, drop by drop. The speed may be regulated at will, for it depends only on the diameter of the tubes and their difference in length. With the dimensions given above, the consumption is about a quart in twenty-four hours.

"If a torpedo is supplied with one or two of these devices, hidden within it and so arranged that, no matter what position the torpedo may occupy at the bottom, the openings of one or the other system will be directed upward, the oil will begin to issue several minutes after immersion and it may soon be recognized at the surface during a period of time that will depend only on the quantity contained in the vessel, . . . thus indicating the point precisely over the place where the projectile lies. If a current affects the position, nothing is easier than to make allowance for the fact."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SONG-CURE—That the exercise given to the lungs in singing is valuable in the prevention and cure of diseases of those organs is asserted by two English physicians, Dr. Leslie and Dr. Horsford. Says a writer in *The Hospital* (London, January 25):

"They consider that increased professional recognition should be extended to this special therapeutic agency, and they contend that it may be advised in (1) persons in whom, either from family predisposition or from individual weakness or abnormality of the chest, the onset of pulmonary consumption is to be feared; (2) early cases of consumption as soon as the disease becomes quiescent; (3) certain more advanced cases where no active disease or ulceration is in progress. To secure the desired end it is suggested that some public institution should be founded, either independently or as a special department of our already existing colleges of singing, and that such institution should be open to suitable cases referred from the hospitals. The beneficial influence of singing is exerted in several different directions. First it involves correct nasal breathing, and this means that the air admitted to the lungs is practically germ-free, and also the adequate development of the upper portions of the respiratory passages. A second effect is seen in the maintenance of the elasticity and proper expansion of the chest. The necessary breathing exercises mean increased functional activity of all parts of the lungs, including the apices, where, as is well known, tuberculosis commonly commences—a fact which is doubtless due, at least in part, to the limited expansion which occurs in these regions in ordinary circumstances. Lastly may be mentioned the improved oxygenation of the blood, which singing and efficient pulmonary respiration necessarily promote. The suggestion that singing may be used in the fight against pulmonary tuberculosis is an interesting one, and is a further instance of the therapeutic value of hygienic measures, which is so large an item in the current professorial creed."

TO DAM THE THAMES—The project of improving the navigation of the Thames near London by erecting a huge dam, with locks to allow the passage of ships, is now being agitated. The present status of the scheme is briefly set forth in a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) as follows:

"There is much talk of a great Thames dam, and it appears that this project is really on the point of accomplishment. Its purpose is to put a stop to the decadence of London as a seaport, due to the fact that in its upper part, even in the neighborhood of the London docks, its depth is not sufficient for the needs of modern navigation with its huge ships. Essentially the project consists in the establishment of a great transverse dam at Gravesend, which will raise the water of the river permanently to the level that it attains at present only at high tide. Evidently raising the water-level will have the same result as deepening the channel, and it will be much easier than the dredging on a huge scale recommended by the Port-of-London Commission in 1902. Besides, in actually lowering the river-bed, many precautions would have to be taken to avoid undermining the walls of the piers. . . . Of course the dam would be provided with locks; six of these are planned, large enough to admit the largest ships capable of ascending the river to London. They will operate independently of the state of the tide, and traffic will be continuous at all hours of day and night. . . . It is estimated that the execution of this project will involve an expense of more than $25,000,000, but this does not take into consideration the dredging, etc., necessitated by the work. The creation of a single navigable deep-water channel above Gravesend will certainly lessen the amount now spent for towing and pilotage, as well as the time occupied in ascending and descending the river. Besides, dock-gates, which are costly and cause delay, may be dispensed with. In these conditions dockage charges will be lowered, to the great advantage of commerce and navigation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS VENUS DUSTY?—The surface of the planet Venus is a sort of celestial Sahara, if we are to credit some recent observations of that body. We read in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 11):

"If you are fond of limpid atmospheric effects, of far-off horizons, do not emigrate to the beautiful planet Venus. This advice—perhaps superfluous—is a prudent deduction from what the American astronomer Percival Lowell has found in the course of a study of the physical state of the planets in general and of the conditions of habitability of Mars in particular.

"The planets and satellites are grouped in different classes according to their 'albedo,' that is, their whiteness, or, speaking more exactly, the reflecting power of their disks per unit of surface.

"Celestial bodies wholly without atmosphere, such as the moon and Mercury, have a feeble albedo—about 0.17. The earth has an average albedo of 0.77. Venus, with an atmosphere quite similar to ours, but without clouds, has the large albedo of 0.92. Mars, with rarefied atmosphere and no clouds, has 0.27.

"As for planets covered with clouds—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune—they have respectively the albedos 0.75, 0.78, 0.73, and 0.68. We see at once that the planets without atmospheres lack in brightness. It seems also that the denser the atmosphere of a planet the more brilliant its disk. This is due, doubtless, not to the gases of the atmosphere, but to the solid or liquid particles floating in it as dust or fog. The albedo of clouds, which may be measured directly, is 0.72. This value accords well with that of the four great planets.

"The albedo of Venus is too great to be attributable to the presence of clouds in its atmosphere. . . . Venus in all probability always keeps the same side toward the sun. Now a hemisphere constantly under the sun must become enormously overheated, causing ascending currents in the center of the disk and descending ones on the edges, with absence of moisture on the sunny hemisphere. Dry winds, acting thus on a perpetual Sahara, must be charged with dust. Now the researches of Very show that dust is the chief cause of the reflection of our own atmosphere. The high albedo of Venus is thus explained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"IT is a general idea," says *Mining Science* (Denver), "that the rusting of iron is due to the action of moisture and other atmospheric agencies alone. These agencies do cause the iron to rust, but electrolysis, caused by contact of substances electronegative to iron, greatly increases the rapidity of this action. Lead and copper have this action, and, inasmuch as these metals are frequently used together, more regard should be paid to the manner of using them. The use of red lead for protecting iron from rust is based on a wrong understanding of its action. Red lead is more electronegative than either metallic lead or copper, and iron in contact with it will rust more rapidly than when in contact with lead or copper."

EDISON'S plans to cast cement houses in a single casting do not appeal to a correspondent of *Engineering News* (New York), who indulges in the following satirical remarks concerning them: "I am struck with admiration at the offhand way in which a great mind brushes aside the many perplexities that trouble the ordinary designer of concrete buildings. The casting of plumbing fixtures and plumbing pipes in place is certainly a startling idea; but if this can be accomplished, why not carry the idea farther, and have the necessary furniture cast in place? Dishes may be cast on the dining-room table and arranged with flushing-rims and wastes like the plumbing fixtures, so that the trouble of dish-washing may be done away with forever. When thinking along this line one's ideas expand so rapidly as to cause hesitation in presenting them, but it seems to the writer that if the householder's sensibilities are so blunted as to make him willing to occupy a cement dwelling which is precisely like thirty thousand others, presumably in the same town, he would almost be ready to consider cement napkins and cement bedding."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FOR ANGLO-ROMAN UNION

THE tendency toward Rome among Episcopalians has been a recent topic of discussion in the journals of the latter church. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) has been asking whether the Anglo-Catholic movement is a spent force or not, and *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia) has carefully reviewed the reasons why churchmen go to Rome.

Now comes the news, published in the secular press, of a meeting of about twenty-five members of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in New York "to promote the corporate reunion of Anglicans with the Apostolic See." The conference, according to the account published in the New York *Sun*, was presided over by the Rev. Father Paul James Francis, of Garrisons, General of the Society of the Atonement, and was made up of clergy and laymen from New York, Jersey City, and Philadelphia. Of the purpose of the movement we read:

"The organization is intended to be an association particularly of laymen and organized on lines similar to those of the English Church Union. Its objects as stated in the constitution are 'the maintenance and defense of Catholic principles and the forwarding of a corporate reunion of the Anglicans with the Apostolic See, the basis being the belief in the Roman primacy.' The union will also fight against the canon of the open pulpit, which was adopted at the general convention held in Richmond last October and allows any one, no matter what form of Christianity he may profess, to preach in the pulpits of the Episcopal Church if he first obtains the consent of the bishop of the diocese."

Father Paul is reported to have said in explanation of their purposes:

"This is not a plot to get a few Anglicans into the Roman fold, but is an organization to accomplish the union of the Anglican Church as a whole with the Church of Rome. It differs from the so-called quadrilateral plan offered by the Lambeth convention in 1888 in that it recognizes the primacy of the See of Peter. This does not mean, however, that we acknowledge the supremacy of the Holy See nor the doctrine of papal infallibility. We have no particular method by which to accomplish the union. We shall simply follow the dictates of the Holy Spirit.

"It seems to me that we have a fair precedent for the organization in the Anglo-Orthodox Eastern Churches' Union, whose object is the amalgamation of the Anglican Church with the Eastern Church. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Gibraltar is the president of this and there are many prominent bishops who are members, among them being Archbishop Platon, of the Orthodox Eastern Church of New York; and another organization which I can recall as having an analogous purpose is that founded to bring about the union of the Episcopal Church with the Protestant churches."

Father Paul is further reported to have said that the "object of the union was to instruct the laity of the church with a view to the ultimate union of the Episcopal Church with the Church of Rome." A member of the conference told a reporter of *The Sun* that this clergyman uttered a "stirring speech in which he denounced the laxity in the Episcopal Church with regard to fundamental doctrines."

Father Paul is said to describe himself as a Franciscan of the Episcopal Church. His order is one of the monastic organizations of this church, and St. Francis is its patron. Besides being the general of this order, he is also the editor of *The Lamp* (Garrisons) which he describes as a publication advocating corporate union. "It was said by one of the members of the conference," remarks the writer in *The Sun*, "that both Bishop Potter and Bishop Greer are strongly opposed to the movement for which Father Paul stands."

The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, gave to a reporter for the New York *Tribune* the following comment upon the movement:

"It is the height of foolishness to talk of uniting the Episcopal and Roman-Catholic churches, which at present are irreparably separated, thanks to the 'bull' of an infallible Pope. The meeting last night was nothing short of treason to the Episcopal Church on the part of those who participated. Nothing can ever come of the movement. The Roman Catholics have decreed that we have no orders, and can not perform the holy sacraments. How can we unite with them until these decrees are retracted?"

Monsignor Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, said he thought all Catholics would be pleased to see the growth of such an organization. He added:

"The last Pope, Leo XIII., instituted the Novena, a period of nine days before Pentecost, for special prayer every year throughout the whole world for the reunion of Christendom. I am certain Catholics everywhere will welcome this movement with sympathy and good will."

ANOTHER CHURCH FACING MODERNISM

THE insurgence of Modernism in the Roman-Catholic Church has led other branches of the Christian faith to take stock of themselves and see whether they have a like problem. The Rev. H. B. Swete, speaking for the Anglican Church, sees within its pale a Modernist element which affords the Church a great opportunity for enlarging and strengthening itself by giving a welcome to all such forms of faith. This she should do, he says, by "enlarging her views of truth by learning newer methods of thought from contact with the science, the criticism, and the philosophy of our time." The present church peril in England, says this writer, in *The Guardian* (Anglican, London), is "the divorce of intellect and modern life from the old church, and, on the other hand, the alienation of the Church from culture and thought." Further:

"It is hard to say which side would suffer most from the disruption—the Modernist who, so to speak, takes his religion away from church grounds, and constructs it afresh entirely on modern lines, or the churchman who falls back upon the past, as the Pope upon the scholastic theology, and declines to learn what the present has to teach. On the one hand the modern spirit greatly needs the guidance and the strength of the Church's long experience; on the other hand the Church is no less in need of the quickening and broadening influences of the new learning of our day. The Anglican Communion, with its double heritage of Catholic beliefs and liberal traditions, is in a position to save the situation by reversing the policy of the Pope. The Vatican is doing its best to drive Modernism out of the Catholic Church, and to force Catholic Modernists to choose between their faith and the demands of modern thought. It is surely the task of the English Church not to alienate but to reconcile; to find room for the new while she retains firm hold upon the old; to solve for her own people the problem of assimilating whatever is good in the spirit of the age. It is her task not merely to show that theology and physical science are not antagonistic forces in the realm of human thought, but to welcome the new school of thinkers so far as they are the friends of religion and Christianity, even tho their methods differ from those which she herself has long been accustomed to use."

Commenting upon the question as it is at present presented by the Roman-Catholic Church, this writer sees the Church of Rome repeating her act of the sixteenth century. "As Rome then attempted to meet the Protestant movement by adopting partial reforms, which left the main question untouched, so now we have a Biblical commission, a proposed revision of the text of the Vulgate, and a warm commendation of the pursuit of the physical sciences, with the promise of an institute under papal sanction and control for the prosecution of secular studies by Catholics." We read further:

"But all such apparent concessions to the spirit of the age are

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largely neutralized by the conditions under which they are to be worked, and it is perfectly obvious that their purpose is not to guide and direct Modernism in the Roman-Catholic Church, but to frustrate its endeavors by preoccupying the ground in the interests of Vaticanism.

"The Catholic Church in this country found herself able to take over all that was best in the Reformation of the sixteenth century without sacrificing either the Episcopate and Apostolic Succession, or the dogmatic position of the ancient undivided church. It is not too much to hope that her leaders may be inspired with like wisdom in the present crisis. For a crisis is surely upon us, even if it is not yet at its height; and the situation, if it attracts less notice because it does not touch the constitution of the Church or her relations with the state, is scarcely less serious than that which existed in the days of Cranmer and Parker. Modernism, the thought-reformation which is now steadily progressing, has changed the point of view from which men regard all the great questions of life. As we have been pertinently reminded, modern thought has, to a great extent, revolutionized the old categories or created new ones, and the change which has passed over science and history must infallibly make itself felt in the field of theology, unless theology is to be excluded from the vital interests of man. Happily there is at present in England no disposition to exclude it; on the contrary, no subject of thought seems to attract a wider or keener attention. We welcome this increased study of religious problems in the light of modern knowledge, but we can not conceal from ourselves the fact that the English theological Modernist is not usually, like the Modernist of the Encyclical, eager to retain his place in the Catholic Church. The English Modernist, as a rule, holds himself independent of all ecclesiastical control; he has shaken off the fetters of creed, articles of belief, religious and theological formulas of every kind. He aspires not merely to reinterpret Christianity, but to reconstitute it on Modernist lines. To the historical church he is indifferent or hostile; religious at heart, he abstains from public worship and from the sacraments. Thus there is growing up among us, in educated and cultured circles, a new religion which reveres Christ, and stands apart from the society and the institutions which he created."

SHALL RELIGION AGAIN DOMINATE THE STAGE?

THE earliest dramas of Greece and Rome were profoundly religious. They represented human life controlled by the ties of duty and veneration for the gods. The tragedy of Greece was a serious picture of human responsibility and in many ways is as fresh and interesting to-day as when the friends of Pericles thronged the great theater at Athens to watch the smoke rise from the altar of Dionysius, and listen to the verses of Æschylus or Sophocles. This is the position taken by an anonymous writer in the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), a religious and papal review of high authority. This writer dwells upon the fact that in the early ages of Christianity the spirit of classic antiquity, in its purest and noblest phase, had passed away. It was on the stage that the last struggle between the religion of Christ and the paganism of the empire was carried on. Hence the stage was denounced by Tertullian as the "meeting-place of all immodesties." Clement of Rome styled the theater the "throne of pestilence," and to St. Basil it was the "workshop of wantonness and the cave of Satan." John Chrysostom, of Constantinople, taught his people that the comic opera of his time was "the fountain of wickedness and the school of incontinence." The writer in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, from whom we are quoting, wishes to show that the stage was purified by Christianity, and became what it had been in the days of Æschylus, a refining, ethical, and religious institution under whose influence national life was purged and elevated. He asks whether the stage can not be restored to its former place as a religious instrument of popular education. At one time, he tells us, mystery plays were the only means afforded to an illiterate populace of learning the traditional facts and legends of religious belief. He deplores the present abuse of the stage, as exemplified by such a bloody and libidinous spectacle as is set before the eyes of young and old in plays like the "Navé" of D'Annunzio, recently noticed in our pages. He reminds us that religion is still a prevailing passion of the human race, and the very liturgy of the church, which is of absorbing interest to so many, is a drama. It is a misfortune, he declares, that religion has been divorced from the drama. To quote his words:

"When once the sacred drama was banished from the stage and supplanted by Renaissance plays of classic elegance, but of corrupt manners, little was left to maintain the theater as a moral and religious influence. We see how soon, under these circumstances, the stage forgot both its dignity and its decorum, and seemed to become a 'Prodigal Son' forsaking its home, the Church, in which it had been born, and reached adolescent maturity, and was seeking that 'far country' where it dwelt 'in riotous living.' Altho we may not live to witness it, the religious character of the theater must eventually be revived. There are even now some signs that the representation of sacred events and the illustration of moral and religious principles are growing in popularity."

The elemental craving of human nature for such sort of scenic performances is thus dwelt upon by this writer:

"Altho in these present times laicism has invaded art with stupid and persistent self-assertion and has even driven religion from her natural post in the school, the hospital, and the poorhouse, we still indulge the hope that religion may yet be reinstated in her former place on the stage, now, alas, dedicated to profanity, or even to worse purposes. We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the present condition of things. The religious sentiment has become so deeply rooted in the mind of man that the words of Plutarch are never to be contradicted. 'You may find in the world,' he says, 'a city without walls, without letters, without wealth, without houses, schools, or theaters, but never one without temples, deities, and oracles.' In this connection we must state our conviction that the religious drama is the spontaneous fruit of this universal religious sentiment and religious worship. . . . It would be wrong for us to forget how important a part in our modern life is represented by the feeling of the common people on that subject. It was under the influence of this feeling that the religious drama came into existence and flourished, and why should it not revive under the same inspiration and encouragement? In a recent religious meeting at Milan Senator Fradeletto recalled the words, so simple and affecting, of an old peasant woman, 'The religious functions of our church furnish the only theater we poor people can attend.' This remark is really an absolute revelation of the popular mind. It indicates the inextinguishable nature of that very sentiment which in the Middle Ages found satisfaction in the religious drama. We believe that it is the people, the common people, who will eventually demand the restoration of religion on the stage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROHIBITION AND BALTIMORE CHURCHES—The churches of Baltimore are facing the prospect of a special tax if prohibition prevails there. Ex-Mayor Latrobe has made a proposition to the effect that the churches whose members have worked for prohibition should reimburse the city treasury for the loss of revenue. The gist of the Mayor's proposition is given in the Pittsburg *Observer* (Roman Catholic) in these words:

"If prohibition were to prevail in that city the loss of revenue to the municipal treasury would, he figures out, be so great that at least seventy-five cents would have to be added to the already abnormally high tax-rate of two dollars. He arrives at this estimate by computing the falling off in revenue that would be caused by the non-issuance of brewers', distillers', and wholesale and retail liquor-dealers' licenses, and by the amount of taxes which the city treasury would also lose by the closing up of the premises occupied by these people. To make up for this enormous loss to the city treasury, he proposes that the churches whose ministers and members are advocating prohibition shall—if they succeed in their advocacy of it—be made to pay a special tax. 'No church that had worked for prohibition,' he says, 'could gracefully decline to bear its share of the necessary taxes if prohibition became a reality.' The principle of taxing churches of any creed for any

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purpose whatever is wrong, and should be reprehended by citizens of every denomination. Still, in such an exceptional case as this, a good deal might be said in favor of Mr. Latrobe's proposal. Those churches which make prohibition a part of their creed, and which hold and teach that the use of alcoholic liquor of any kind is a sin, should be made to bear a large share of the tax-burden which the legislative enactment of their views on this point would entail upon the community. Catholic churches would be among those which would be exempt from the special tax proposed by Baltimore's ex-Mayor."

DEFENSES OF RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

THE present stage of agitation for the suppression of race-track gambling in New York State has brought forward what *The Christian Advocate* (New York) calls "the most specious arguments" to prove that the race-track is a great benefit. The Jockey Club, the organization which controls the sport of horse-racing in New York State, has issued a small pamphlet entitled "The Truth about Racing." Presumably, says *The Outlook* (New York), this pamphlet "contains the best arguments that can be presented against the repeal of the Percy-Gray Law which permits gambling on the race-tracks in New York." That journal summarizes the points made in the pamphlet in these words:

"1. Racing is a necessity if the breed of horses is to be continually improved. The race-course furnishes the indispensable test by which the relative merit of different strains of blood and different methods of mating can be ascertained. The prizes offered by the racing associations are needed incentives to breeders to strive for improvement in the horses which they raise. 2. The money which the State Fair Associations receive from the racing associations does not come from gambling sources. It comes from gate receipts and from the restaurant and program privileges. The crowds who pay the entrance fees are orderly, well-drest, and 'thousands' of them belong to religious denominations and 'would be up in arms at the merest hint of a suspicion as to their Christianity.' 'More than ninety per cent. of them would tell inquirers that they cared nothing for the speculative side of the sport.' The real attraction for them is the escape from the city into the pure air and quiet of the country, 'the enjoyment of close communion with nature,' and the pleasure of watching the 'satin-coated horses,' and the thrill of the struggle on the track. 3. 'There can be no controversy whatever as to the attitude of the Jockey Club toward betting or even wagering in the individual form. It frowns upon it in the one instance and it antagonizes it in the general form. It has set its face resolutely against any alliance with any speculation which may be incidental to racing, and it has taken effective steps toward the repression of any wagering which may even by reflection be attributed to the presence of racing. It regulates the one so far as it is possible to do so, and it utilizes all its efficient and competent authority to make impossible the other.' By making it difficult and sometimes impossible for the pool-rooms to get prompt and accurate information as to the results of races, the Jockey Club has largely reduced betting in pool-rooms. 4. Betting 'is an evil which it may be accepted will be practised just so long as the taint of original sin is on men.' It is preferable, therefore, to have it carried on under clean and wholesome conditions, as it is in the race-track enclosure. 5. Great investments which have been made under the protection of the present law will be wiped out if the law is repealed. 'Is it fair to destroy the property of any man or body of men after having encouraged its creation?'"

The second and third of these arguments, observes *The Outlook*, seem "more potent against the contentions of the Jockey Club than for them." It goes on:

"If ninety per cent. of those who frequent the race-tracks are brought there by other attractions than the opportunity of gambling, the elimination of the gambling would deprive the tracks of only one-tenth of their supporters. Surely the tracks could survive a reduction of one-tenth in their patronage. The paragraph which we have quoted under 3 may have some meaning; but we must confess that repeated reading has failed to reveal it to us. If, by any chance, it means that the Jockey Club is opposed to betting on horse-races within the racing enclosures, it is palpably untrue; for the whole argument of the pamphlet is based upon the tacit assumption that to terminate gambling on race-tracks will terminate the racing as well. That the racing associations are opposed to betting on horse-races in pool-rooms may well be believed. For from those who gamble in pool-rooms the racing associations receive no admission fees or other financial tribute. The argument that vice which can not be prevented should be regulated is an old and plausible one. But it has never been accepted as an American doctrine, and not even the Jockey Club, we imagine, would be willing to rest its case solely on that theory. The argument that racing is necessary to the progress of breeding is also old and widely accepted. But it is a curious fact that the horse is the only animal, one might say the only appliance, useful to man, which has had to depend for its improvement, not on man's need or desire for its practical use, but on man's wish to cater to one of his own vices. If the horse can not be improved for man's use without deteriorating the man, the price is too high to pay for improvement."

Apropos of this point Governor Hughes, who has taken up the campaign of suppression, is quoted by the daily press to have remarked that he was in favor of improving the breed of horses and "all other livestock." "I am thoroughly in favor," he declared, "of doing all we can to improve the breed of men." There is a single argument, continues *The Outlook*, "which of its own force sweeps away all those of the most thoughtful advocates of race-track gambling." It is this:

"The people of the State of New York have decreed in the fundamental law that gambling shall not be carried on within the State, and have directed the legislature to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. The Percy-Gray Law is not legislation appropriate to that end. It is appropriate to prevent gambling on horse-races outside the race-tracks and to permit gambling on horse-races within the race-tracks. The question whether gambling is only a venial vice which the State should regulate, not prohibit, was settled by the people when they adopted the Constitution. The question before the legislators is, Shall the will of the people as declared in the Constitution be executed, or palpably evaded under cover of law? The present law is a false pretense; pretending to carry out the Constitution, it skilfully contrives to permit the gambling which the Constitution prohibits. The existence of such a false pretense on the statute-book is a standing reproach to the members of the legislature, who forget their oaths of office and defy the Constitution and the people by refusing to repeal it."

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, rector of St. Matthias's Protestant Episcopal Church at Sheepshead Bay, writes in the New York *World* (February 9) a good word for the race-track. His church is just outside the Coney Island Jockey Club's grounds and is said to be attended by many of the horsemen and their wives. In the midst of a rather long defensive article the rector has this to say:

"We have heard so much about the evils of the race-tracks, let us mention a few of the good things the members of the Jockey Club have done. They have provided employment for hundreds, for orphan boys especially, whose destiny would be the streets. These boys are brought up to business habits, are well housed, well fed, well paid, and given an education to fit them for public life. I have presided in Sheepshead Bay as rector of St. Matthias's Protestant Episcopal Church for seven years. The work there is one of almost entire self-sacrifice. During the seven years there have come for pastoral advice persons suffering almost every kind of trouble—drunkenness, quarrels, divorces, poverty, out of work—but not one came who claimed that his affliction had come from losing all his money on the races.

"It is very easy for a dishonest clerk or a defaulting cashier to say that he has lost his money on the races. That can not be investigated, and with the clamor of prejudice it is generally accepted without investigation.

"The danger now threatening the very existence of the nation is not the race-track, for that is only a local affair. It is only a few weeks of pleasure and the mildest form of betting, and it is over. The real gambling is in Wall Street, on the Stock Exchange, and now, most alarming of all, in the national banks and the trust companies."

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LETTERS AND ART

A VICTIM OF MUSICAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

AMERICAN indifference to American musicians, noted in a recent article by Arthur Farwell, is exemplified in the special case of Edwin Grasse. This young violinist of twenty-four is also a composer as well as virtuoso, but has been heard in this country strangely little except in chamber music. Mr. Robert Haven Schauffler, writing of him in *The Outlook* (New York), explains the public indifference by reference to the fact that no blind person—which Grasse unfortunately happens to be—has ever before become a violin virtuoso. Then, too, Grasse is said to lack "any considerable financial backing" and to be possest of an "unworldly ignorance of the jungle of deceit, bribery, and blackmail in the musical underworld." His virtuosity has been recognized by critics of the highest competence in Europe.

At six months he is said to have "shown discrimination in his fondness for music, and at two and a half years he began to sing." At that early age he was found to possess "absolute pitch"—"that strange gift of recognizing the exact pitch of every musical note, and being able to sing in perfect tune." At the age of four he began to play the piano, and a year later he played from memory parts of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, after hearing it for the first time at an orchestral concert; "and improvised such Beethoven-like connections between these passages" that Reinhold Herrman, the conductor of the Germania Liederkranz, "swore they seemed to be part of the symphony itself." In his sixth year he began to study the violin, and at thirteen made his New York début before going abroad. We quote some parts of Mr. Schauffler's account of his career in Europe:

"The boy went to study with César Thompson, the great Belgian violinist, and a year later was admitted to the Brussels Conservatory. Thompson had never had a blind pupil, and was skeptical at first, giving him all sorts of difficult problems in technic, in order to prove whether the eye were essential. But Edwin solved every one, and soon became the master's favorite. After a year he took part in the first public competition for honors. Besides a flawless violin performance, he played all the piano accompaniments for his competitors, cueing in their parts when they forgot them, improvising accompaniments when they, in their nervousness, jumped from one étude to another, skipping with them when they omitted whole passages, and sticking to them in every extremity. The jury were following the score, and they were so astonished that they stood up and craned their necks to see who the little fellow was, sitting there beneath the lid of the great piano. One of them, Edgar Tinell, the first musician in Belgium, declared it the most magnificent exhibition of musicianship that he had ever known. The boy won the first prize 'with distinction.'

"He intended to study the classical répertoire with some German violinist after graduation, and requested Joachim to hear him play. The old master refused, saying that no blind person could ever master the violin. But he relented, and Grasse, in a vacation, went over to Berlin. Joachim sat in a corner reading the paper and looking very bored as Grasse tuned his wonderful Stradivarius. But after a few measures of a Bruch concerto the paper was lowered, at the end of the phrase it fell to the floor, and when the movement was over the old man congratulated the blind boy with all the warmth of his German heart, advising him not to study with any master after Thompson, as his technic was quite sufficient, and in further study he would only lose his own vivid individuality.

"'My dear young man,' exclaimed the master, 'you are by nature gifted far more than most musicians, and need no further school but the school of public performance!' . . . . . .

"For his final examination at Brussels, Grasse prepared a répertoire of sixty-four larger violin works as well as the first violin parts of a number of string quartets. The jury chose four of these for performance, and awarded him the Diplôme de Capacité, an honor won by no one besides Grasse during the last ten years.

"On the advice of Joachim he made his début in Berlin at the age of eighteen, and scored a charming success in that cynical city. Such musical centers as Leipsic, Munich, Vienna, and London gave the young virtuoso a hearty welcome, and he returned to Berlin to duplicate his former success in another field, appearing as a chamber musician with the pianist Otto Hegner."

At nineteen he returned to New York, but the reasons mentioned at the beginning are said to account for the public's ignorance of his art. Much time has been given to composition; his works including a quintet for piano and strings, an orchestral suite, a violin concerto, a suite for piano and violin, and a trio in C for piano and strings. Mr. Schauffler remarks of the latter:

THE GRASSE TRIO.

Katherine de Normandie Schauffler, piano; Edwin Grasse, violin; Robert Haven Schauffler, violoncello. The only chamber-music organization in this country composed wholly of Americans.

"I know nothing in the literature of American chamber music that can compare with this trio in organic unity, in melodic and harmonic beauty, in instrumentation, in originality, and in the sheer joy of life. The lad of twenty-three has already ripened into a mature creative musician."

Grasse's ambition, declares this writer, is to be such a musician that people will lose sight of his blindness. "He will not allow himself to be advertised as 'The Blind Violinist'; for he desires no handicap in the race, and it is his greatest joy and pride that critics have almost ceased to mention his eyes." The writer finally adds that "it seems as tho there were enough uproarious spirits and humor and healthy optimism in that blind boy to brighten up a whole cityful of jaundiced eyes." He has put into his music "the joy, the beauty, and the sparkling sanity of his own life."

Asked how it was he took such a zest in life, he replied: "Why, the mere pleasure of breathing would be enough. . . . I think that one of the very best things of all is for a fellow to wake up in the morning and just feel that he's here. I want to live to be a hundred!"

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LITERARY STYLE OF MEN OF ACTION

IN literary style men of action sometimes achieve apparently without effort what "it would have needed a Shakespeare or a Scott at the height of inspiration" to accomplish. A writer in the London *Spectator* in proclaiming this seeming anomaly declares that "the mere writer who must, like a silkworm, spin out his precious material from inside him, can hardly hope to rival the man of genius whose imagination has been quickened and whose tongue has been loosened by what Burke calls the 'overmastering necessities' of events." Such a phrase as would seem to this writer the despair of the mere literary man is Cromwell's "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." Nothing is more interesting than "to watch the magic of style springing out unexpectedly from the utterances of great men of action, bringing an alien sweetness into the hard world of fact, and wonderfully lending to expressions of business or of duty the glamour of passion or romance."

Style was "in the air" with the Elizabethans, it is noticed. "In those days functions were less specialized than now; and it is often difficult to decide whether an Elizabethan was chiefly eminent as a writer or a soldier, as a discoverer or a poet. Sir Walter Raleigh, Essex, and Elizabeth herself are cited as conspicuous examples. From Raleigh the following is quoted from his "Letter to Henry, Prince of Wales":

"Your father is called the Vicegerent of Heaven; while he is good he is the vicegerent of heaven. Shall man have authority from the fountain of good to do evil? No, my prince; let mean and degenerate spirits, which want benevolence, suppose your power impaired by a disability of doing injuries. If want of power to do ill be an incapacity in a prince, with reverence be it spoken, it is an incapacity he has in common with the Deity. . . . Preserve to your future subjects the divine right of free agents; and to your own royal house the divine right of being their benefactors. Believe me, there is no other right can flow from God."

Less profound, but even more moving, comments the writer, is Essex's letter from the Tower to Queen Elizabeth, opening with this enthralling sentence:

"From a mind delighting in sorrow, from spirits wasted in passion, from a heart torn in pieces with care, grief, and travail, from a man that hateth himself and all things that keep him alive, what service can your Majesty expect?"

Elizabeth herself, we read, was a mistress of English prose. Her speech to her last Parliament contains passages of exquisite beauty, in which a solemn tenderness of cadence mingles with the simple grandeur of the words:

"There is no jewel, be it of never so rich a price, which I prefer before this jewel, I mean your love. For I do more esteem it than any treasure or riches; for that we know how to prize, but love and thanks I count inestimable. And tho God hath raised me high, yet this I count the glory of my Crown, that I have reigned with your loves. This makes that I do not so much rejoice that God hath made me a queen, as to be queen over so thankful a people."

Oliver Cromwell and Abraham Lincoln both produce the impression of men "who had gone scathless through the depths, who had looked on tempests and were never shaken." Lincoln's style, it is observed, "is full, like Cromwell's, of reminiscences of the Bible; but it has more of the beauty and less of the sternness of the Biblical manner." We read further:

"With an instinct for the use of words which is truly astonishing, he knew how to combine the charm of decoration with the most direct force. A single sentence—from the conclusion of the Second Inaugural—will amply illustrate these qualities:

"'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'"

WHY THE YELLOW JOURNAL PROSPERS

THE yellow journal owes its existence to the persistence in men of primitive emotions of an essentially antisocial character, to the fact that emotions are pleasurable, no matter what their origin, and that people will pay to experience shock. From the standpoint of the psychologist, this is the analysis of our journalistic feats, made by Prof. W. I. Thomas, of Chicago University. He proceeds to classify the "shocks" we find ourselves subject to, with some reference to their social significance. There is, he says, the emotional interest of the reflex type represented by the whole gamut of competitive games. Then there is "a second form of shock associated with horrors, misfortunes, detractions, and slanders." "Artistic presentations, of which tragedy is an example, are conflict situations of a generalized and reflective type," while "scientific and business 'pursuits' are really of the hunting pattern of interest, involving the same emotional strain as the chase."

The yellow feature of journalism, we are told, falls largely in the second class above, depending on the interest attaching to the disastrous. We read in the March number of *The American Magazine:*

"If a yellow sheet be analyzed, it will be found that it handles events and persons from the pain or disaster standpoint. The event itself is of no significance. The loss of life, the loss of happiness, the loss of property, the loss of reputation, death and detraction, is the whole story. In a word, it is an appeal to the hate reflex.

"But the yellow press does not stop with the singling out and overemphasis of situations of the fear-and-hate type. It distorts incidents and situations so that they will correspond to the most crude and brutal conditions of consciousness and desire. It perverts facts and manufactures stories purporting to be true, for the sake of producing an emotional shock greater than would follow on the presentation of the exact truth."

The yellow journal is said not to differ from certain legitimate forms of art in the material employed, but only in the manner of handling the materials. Thus:

"Love, hate, fear, despair, intrigue, sentiment, adventure, and the marvelous, are the subjects of art as well as of the yellow journal; but art in the proper sense, as I have pointed out, handles its materials from a generalized or ideal standpoint, and with some conscious reference to the significance of the type of action. On the other hand, to reflect or mimic the elemental emotions and secure a shock unmodified by any conscious oversight, is a characteristic both of the yellow journal and of that which we, for lack of a more definite terminology, are accustomed to call low forms of art. In this sense, there is, of course, yellow art as well as yellow journalism, and the yellow journalism is worse than the yellow art only in regard to those numerous cases where fictions are presented as realities."

Speech and printing are the two main agents for the dissemination of knowledge, it is pointed out. Tho speech is a more immediate agent of communication, "printing has the distinction of being associated with the more generalized, more well-considered, and more intellectual operations of the mind." If truth and the knowledge of truth are so valued and the machinery for securing them in advanced societies is so elaborate, how are we to explain, asks the professor, "the existence and popularity of the most highly elaborated organ of untruth ever developed in the history of a society"? The explanation, he says, seems to lie along two lines. Thus:

"(1) In the existence of an invincible appetite for sensation in human nature, and the failure of society up to the present point to substitute social for antisocial feeling in the popular mind; and (2) in the fact that the art of printing is so ennobled by its historical association with the pursuit of truth and with the interests of humanity, that we have been slow to perceive and credit the essential viciousness of the operations of the yellow press. The traditions of the press are so fine and printing is so deliberate an act

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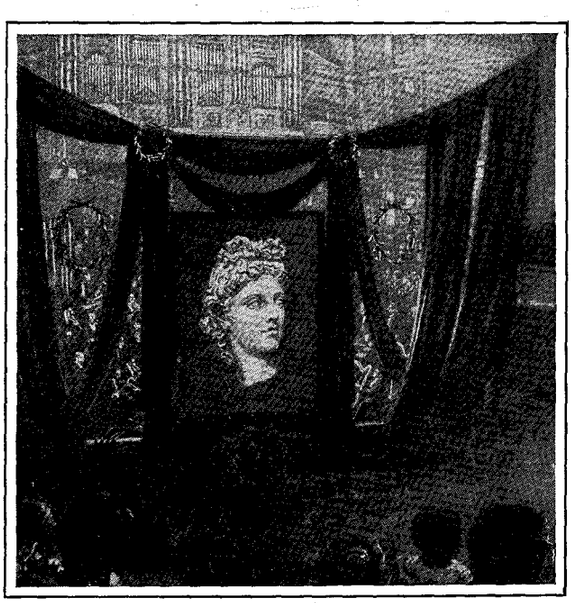
that we have a persistent faith in the printed page; and even after we have been repeatedly deceived we still find it difficult to believe that anything printed in the papers can be untrue. But our faith is departing. At present we believe nothing that we see in the dailies, or at any rate we do not believe it absolutely, we are inclined to believe the weeklies, we will venture to form a judgment on the basis of statements appearing in the monthlies, while our old credulity in the bound volume remains unshaken."

The immorality of the yellow journal is set forth in these words:

"The yellow journal . . . is a positive agent of vice and crime. The condition of morality, as well as of mental life, in a community depends on the prevailing copies. A people is profoundly influenced by whatever is persistently brought to its attention. A good illustration of this is the fact that an article in commerce—a food, a luxury, a medicine, or a stimulant—can always be sold in immense quantities if it be persistently and largely advertised. In the same way the yellow journal by an advertisement of crime, vice, and vulgarity, on a scale unexampled in commercial advertising and in a way that amounts to approval and even applause, becomes one of the forces making for immorality. It is not possible to fix a legal responsibility here any more than it it is possible to trace definitely the increased sales of a cigar to the bill-boards advertising it, but journalistic advertising gets results, and no less surely when the display is a part of the reading matter than when it is in the paid advertising columns."

"ILLUMINATED" MUSIC

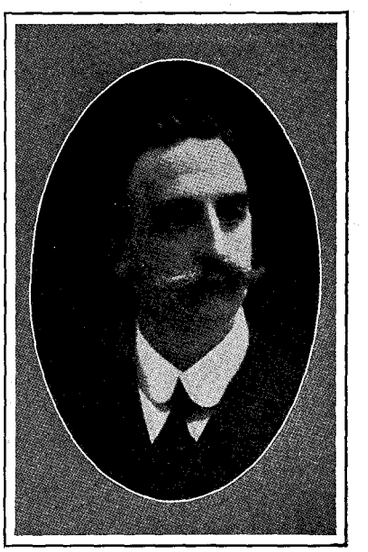
PROGRAM music has often been a stumbling-block to the uninitiated auditor, because he does not know what the composer is driving at. Sometimes the composer's intention is printed on the program; but when Strauss's "Don Quixote," for example, is being played, the listener in a semi-lighted hall can not always follow the course of printed events so as to know whether the music describes the attack on the windmill or the sheep running over a hill. London has lately tried an experiment with the problem here indicated. What was called an "illuminated symphony" was performed in Queen's Hall. The music written by Mr. Joseph Holbrooke was played by a large orchestra, partly concealed by a screen upon which were thrown the words of a poem, called "Apollo and the Seaman," by Mr. Herbert Trench, the English poet. It is thought by the critic of the London *Times* that the experiment may have "important artistic results," tho the consensus of critical opinion seems to be that the first attempts did not result in success. According to the program the intention was "to develop program music by placing the interpretation and intention of the music beyond question or cavil, and thus avoid something of the uncertainty necessarily attaching to 'analytical programs.'" The new art is described further as "a reversion to the earliest Greek theory on the respective functions of the two arts"—music and poetry, for the means thus offered enable "the eye and the intelligence to cooperate with the ear." Concerning this effort the critic of *The Times* (London) writes:



From "The Graphic," London.

"A NEW ART FORM."

The opening scene of the "illuminated symphony." Following this the words of Mr. Trench's poem were flashed upon the screen behind which an orchestra played Mr. Holbrooke's music.



HERBERT TRENCH,

The English poet whose "Apollo and the Seaman" was given musical illustration in London, inaugurating what is called a "new art."

"All questions of the junction of two or more arts must be solved in the long run by the success or failure of many actual experiments; none can be judged on abstract grounds, for the principle might be wrong, tho the first experiment might succeed, and the principle might be right, tho the first experiment should fail. In such alliances as that which has long been accepted in the case of opera, or that fusion of all the arts which was attempted in the latest works of Wagner, the great danger is that the musical part of the business will take a subordinate place, unless it is of extraordinary strength and interest. In England, at the present day, we are so accustomed to the sound of music, of one sort or another, going on while we try to write letters, to dine, to talk, or to see a play, that it is difficult to get free from the mental habit of ignoring it altogether."

Mr. Arthur Symons, critic for *The Saturday Review* (London), sees no good in the experiment. Indeed, he asserts that his "disgust and anger at this inartistic affectation of 'new art' is caused in part by my respect for both the perpetrators of it." He adds:

"A better demonstration of the folly of so-called program music was never seen than in this degradation of two arts, in the attempt to combine both in one substance. No such combination was made, and the fetters in which Mr. Holbrooke had willingly placed himself were heard jingling through the entire performance."

One of the defects of this particular enterprise is that the poet and the composer did not pull together well in the same harness. Mr. E. A. Baughan writes in *The Daily News* (London):

"No doubt the music as a whole illustrates the poem as a whole. The symphony is Mr. Holbrooke's musical expression of Mr. Trench's new immortality—not the fantom of past ideals, but the modern idea that the human race itself makes its own immortality, from father to son. But the very merits of Mr. Holbrooke's score—its sense of form, of cumulative climax, and of well-balanced musical emotion—result in the poem and the music being in opposition at many points. Mr. Trench's stanzas flashed out peace, but Mr. Holbrooke's music breathed defiance and war; or, at other times, the lines on the screen called for a terrific climax, but the music was busy with more mysterious thoughts. I can not help feeling that the composer did not worry himself with detached illustrations of the poem, and not having done so, all the program we desired to know could well have been exprest within the confines of a single sonnet, or even be embraced by a short title. In a certain sense, then, the composer has supplied a criticism of the poet's idea of an illuminated symphony."

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NEW SIMPLIFIED WORDS

THE success of simplified spelling evidently depends upon the extent to which it is adopted by the people, and an important influence in the adoption or rejection is the daily newspaper. So far in our scrutiny, it must be recorded, we have found no newspaper approval of the new list of seventy-five simplifications recently promulgated by the Board. The majority of papers ignore the matter, while those who give it their attention indulge in more derision and vituperation than greeted the earlier list. Yet apparently excellent reasons are given for the new changes. These reasons are furnished by Dr. C. P. G. Scott, the secretary of the Board, and are published in an interview in the New York *Evening Post*. The first word of the list, ake for ache, whose new form, says the New York *Tribune*, "reduces Dr. Aked to a past participle," bears its present form from a faulty derivation. "The verb is properly ake from the Anglo-Saxon acan, just as bake is the form derived from the Anglo-Saxon bacan." Every writer before the eighteenth century, it is asserted, used it in the simplified form. The entire list is as follows:

ake	condit	harang	redouted
aile	counterfit	higt	sent
agast	curteous	indetted	sion
alfabet	curtesy	iland	sissors
autograf	crum	ile	sithe
autum	det	lam	siv
bedsted	dettor	leag	slight
bibliografy	diafram	lim	solem
biografy	dout	num	soveren
boro	dum	pamflet	succede
bild	eg	paragraf	surfit
bilding	excede	fonetic	telegraf
campain	foren	fonograf	telefone
camfor	forfit	fotograf	thum
quire	furlo	tisic	tung
cifer	gastly	tisis	wier
coco	gost	procede	wierd
colleag	gard	redout	yoman
colum	gardian	redoutable	

Considering the words in groups the following are, according to Dr. Scott, the reasons for some of the proposed changes:

"Ghost received its h from Caxton, who late in the fifteenth century followed a Dutch fashion later abandoned and printed the Old English gost with the h inserted. This action paved the way for the insertion of the h in agast and gastly. Many later writers hesitated to adopt the innovation, and we find that Spenser, Milton, and Butler spelled agast without the h.

"Many people will probably balk at the substitution of f for ph in such words as alphabet, biography, pamphlet, paragraph, telegraph, photograph, and the like, but, according to the Spelling Board, the change ought ultimately to be made in all words containing ph in that value, altho at present changes are recommended only in a few of the more familiar words. It is pointed out that all such words are spelled with an f in Spanish, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, etc., and that the same spelling was common in such of them as existed in Late or Middle Latin. Such words passed into Anglo-Saxon and Middle English with the f, but in most the classical Latin ph was restored. Other words in exactly the same class, such as fancy, frantic, frenzy, frieze, coffin, and coffer, did not return to the ph spelling, altho there is apparently no good reason why they should not also have reverted to the classical form. . . . . .

"Autumn, solemn, and column the Board would deprive of their n's because, altho in the Latin originals the letter was pronounced, it is silent in the modern English and therefore is considered superfluous; bedstead is to lose its a for the same reason that led to the adoption of the spelling stedfast which was recommended in the Board's first list of three hundred words. The latter has the sanction not only of Spenser, Milton, Bunyan, and the Bible, but is accepted as an alternative spelling by the Webster and Century dictionaries. . . . . .

"It is recommended that the g be dropt from campaign, foreign, sovereign, and diaphragm, as it is needless. Campaign is said to be a modern spelling. Diaphragm merely follows the recommendation made in the first list as to apothegm. The earlier spellings of foreign and sovereign were forein or forain, and soverein or soverain. The Board chose the spelling 'foren' and 'soveren,' altho recognizing that in this country the present pronunciation more nearly approximates forin and soverin.

"According to the Board the spelling choir for quire, to which a change is recommended, 'is one of the worst spellings in the English language.' The reason for this is that it is a 'blundering mixture' of the modern French *chœur* and the real English spelling quire, which is the modern form found in Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope, and Tennyson, and is still retained in the English Book of Common Prayer."

The final ue is dropt from league and colleague, to correspond with the earlier recommendation respecting catalogue and pedagogue. Counterfeit, surfeit, and forfeit lose their superfluous e because their final syllable is now pronounced like a short i and should conform with words of similar origin such as benefit and comfit where the elimination has already taken place. The loss of final letters from crumb, dumb, egg, and so forth produce rather startling appearances, yet the justifications seem entirely logical. Thus:

"Cutting off the final b from crumb, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, and thumb is recommended because the letter is silent. None of the Anglo-Saxon originals except dumb and lamb possest b, and the letter was omitted by Shakespeare, Milton, and Ben Jonson. Crum is now preferred by some dictionaries, and every one writes the words dummy and numskull without the b. The silent b in such words as debtor, doubt, redoubt, and their derivatives is merely a sixteenth-century insertion in imitation of the b in remote Latin originals, and the Board finds in Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and the English Bible examples of the simpler forms.

"Egg is the only common word in modern English which still retains the gg ending. Once upon a time leg and peg and pig and dig had this ending. To be sure the shortening of egg makes it appear rather startling and brings it into the two-letter class, but there is just as much reason for the change as there was in the other cases, the Board says. Some time the Board may recommend the dropping of the double ending from hell and pill, but such a move would involve changes in so many hundred words that it is not contemplated just at present."

The entire list of changes with their supporting reasons would be too long for quotation. These, however, do not appear to be able to secure a welcome for the changes. *The Post* states editorially that "one proper comment" on the new list "is that it makes fair a large amount of criticism which was bitterly resented as 'unfair' by the proponents of the original three hundred words." This paper is "curious to see what the Spelling Board can say now to the critics who treat its policy as a phonetic system, bearing but little relation to the natural evolution of the language." The New York *Tribune* sees in the seventy-five novelties "several infernal machines expressly calculated to blast out a deep chasm between English literature and English dictionaries." It adds:

"As we contemplate the seventy-five revisions in conjunction with the announcement that twenty thousand (and) odd writers of English have sworn fealty to the Board's mystified spelling, fear and horror are diluted with curious speculations over the possibility of witnessing in the near future a confusion of pens more disastrous than the mythical confusion of tongues."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* expresses itself in these words:

"Having made a conspicuous fool of itself on one occasion, the spelling committee proceeds to confirm us in the thought that it might do so again, and, indeed, aggravates its offense. It has gone far with this second thrust into the English body etymologic and orthographic to make the language entirely unrecognizable to otherwise intelligent people, granting, of course, that the reforms should be adopted and put into use. The only comforting reflection we have is that as no one outside the boundaries of the crotchety has been willing to make 'through' into 'thru,' so will no one now send us letters with such strangers in them as 'dum,' 'eg,' 'gost,' 'gard,' 'siv,' and 'lam.' The man who will discover without a glossary what any of these words are or were before Carnegie jumped into them should receive hero medals from that philanthropic billionaire's left hand while he is doing this mischief with his right."

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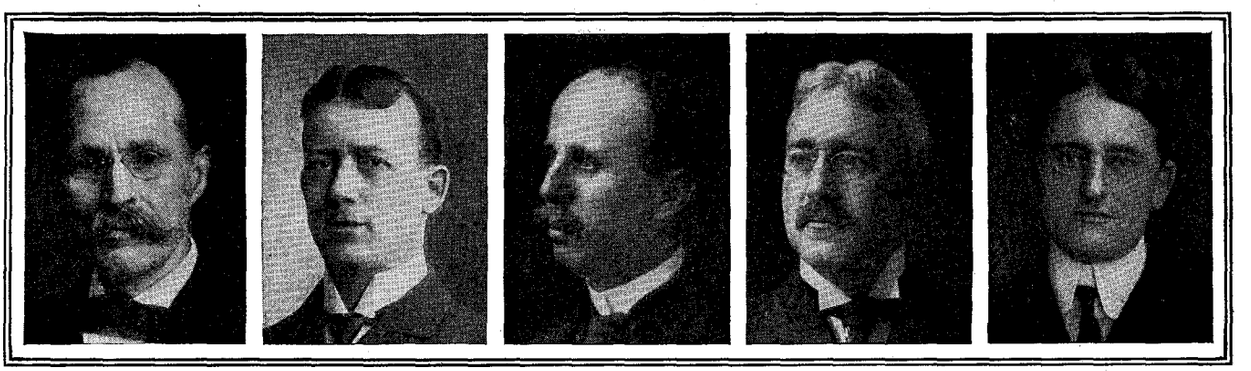

AMOS K. FISKE, Associate Editor *The Journal of Commerce.*

FRANK GREENE, Managing Editor *Bradstreet's Journal.*

SERENO S. PRATT, Editor *The Wall Street Journal.*

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Writer on Finance and Vice-President the National City Bank, New York.

H. C. WATSON, Editor *Dun's Review.*

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

PHASES OF THE NEW YEAR'S BUSINESS

In discussing the commercial situation at the close of the week ending February 8th, *Dun's Review* notes that what little change has occurred shows "progress in the right direction," recent gains having been "maintained in almost every instance." As to railways there have been smaller decreases in earnings and meanwhile larger forces are at work in leading industries. Mercantile collections are described as "irregular," some districts "reporting fairly prompt settlements, but at other points payments are slow." Railway earnings for January were 14.2 per cent. smaller than for January, 1907, "altho each week made a better exhibit than the one preceding." While foreign commerce consignments showed a gain of $6,250,713 in exports for the week, there was a loss of $8,778,665 in imports as compared with the same week last year.

The Financial Chronicle (Feb. 8) notes the "very unfavorable statements of railroad earnings for the month of December," and, citing the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says:

"On the lines directly operated east of Pittsburg and Erie there is a loss of $1,114,300 in gross, attended by a saving of only $56,400 in expenses, while on the lines directly operated west of Pittsburg there is a loss of $1,374,800 in gross, offset by a saving of $665,200 in expenses. For the combined lines, therefore, the result for this one month is a falling off of $2,489,100 in gross and a falling off of $1,767,500 in the net earnings. December completes the company's fiscal year, and the figures for the twelve months also reveal some striking results. There has been a tremendous increase in the gross earnings, but the higher operating cost has consumed the whole of this increase, leaving no improvement in the net. In brief, on the combined lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburg the addition to gross earnings for the twelve months, on top of the enormous gains in previous years, has been no less than $24,683,700. In the case of the net, however, there is a small loss—$7,600."

The same paper, discussing commercial failures for the month of January, says: "They are about in line with general expectations," while, in view of recent conditions, "an even less favorable showing would have caused no surprise." It finds gratification in the fact "that disasters are no greater." These failures, as compiled for *Dun's Review*, numbered in January 1,949, with indebtedness of $27,990,514, whereas in 1907 the number was 1,355, and the liabilities $13,628,126. The figures here cited are for commercial failures only. There were in addition 39 banking failures, with liabilities of $61,566,435, but in some instances the banks have either reopened or will soon do so.

It is pointed out by *Bradstreet's* that the exceptionally large total of liabilities is "a result of a suspension of crippled financial institutions which have weathered the panic with aid, but proved too weak to continue once the support was withdrawn."

The Financial Chronicle has compiled statistics of clearings for January during the past four years, arranging them by groups of States, with the following results:

Clearings at—	JANUARY.				
	1908.	1907.	Inc. or Dec.	1906.	1905.
	$	$		$	$
New York City	6,750,274,957	9,637,670,884	—30.0	11,238,200,678	7,734,724,555
Philadelphia	527,835,627	674,008,329	—21.7	711,728,946	555,567,599
Pittsburg	198,752,208	242,391,595	—18.0	250,599,895	194,665,956
Baltimore	114,156,732	137,174,505	—16.8	136,608,341	107,599,762
Total for all centers in the Middle States.	7,744,219,728	10,868,186,434	—28.7	12,493,726,417	8,717,023,272
Boston	685,221,431	905,240,383	—24.3	843,352,933	656,574,813
Providence	32,697,400	40,163,600	—18.6	38,593,400	32,747,400
Hartford	17,272,875	17,467,376	— 1.1	17,286,017	14,378,251
New Haven	12,527,172	12,278,280	+ 2.0	11,598,407	10,439,184
Springfield	8,954,246	10,708,141	—16.4	7,620,169	7,081,297
Total for all centers in New England.	784,537,040	1,016,042,018	—22.8	947,037,036	743,507,416
Chicago	947,986,505	1,040,404,711	— 8.9	986,844,841	814,137,382
Cincinnati	114,848,000	132,007,600	—13.0	123,096,400	108,433,400
Cleveland	72,177,943	81,070,037	—11.0	73,173,634	69,221,881
Detroit	57,278,357	61,758,130	— 7.2	55,613,277	49,768,566
Milwaukee	46,539,305	49,862,876	— 6.7	43,516,978	36,399,219
Indianapolis	30,084,073	39,992,532	—24.8	32,817,340	29,536,454
Columbus	21,581,200	25,568,200	—15.6	24,998,300	24,620,600
Total for all centers in the Middle West.	1,382,614,890	1,532,892,377	—9.8	1,438,973,238	1,212,515,331
San Francisco	147,762,112	204,512,323	—27.7	185,519,862	138,208,836
Los Angeles	38,183,965	58,240,169	—34.4	46,833,860	34,509,280
Seattle	30,920,584	38,478,035	—19.7	32,795,098	19,496,756
Salt Lake City	17,200,073	29,252,682	—41.2	32,161,600	16,816,316
Portland	21,696,804	28,112,848	—22.8	20,086,081	16,120,540
Spokane	21,525,627	22,124,089	— 2.7	16,404,121	11,177,572
Tacoma	17,615,310	20,386,795	—13.6	16,045,039	11,829,058
Total for all centers of the Pacific.	310,637,844	428,153,621	—27.4	357,349,201	254,674,386
Kansas City	147,625,124	139,074,847	+ 6.1	115,448,018	93,877,700
Minneapolis	93,231,843	79,371,521	+17.5	80,304,284	69,617,331
Omaha	51,173,897	45,428,005	+12.6	39,795,524	35,917,280
St. Paul	40,524,147	37,964,411	+ 6.7	32,170,773	25,501,356
Denver	32,939,647	36,236,823	— 9.1	30,684,057	29,254,537
Total for all centers in the other West.	439,581,923	420,494,666	+4.5	364,563,026	311,814,773
St. Louis	272,229,342	290,215,980	— 6.2	283,462,301	254,613,822
New Orleans	91,914,140	111,335,391	—17.4	108,300,243	96,447,151
Louisville	50,342,158	62,022,749	—18.8	62,358,129	52,934,162
Houston	40,552,594	53,820,730	—24.7	41,783,764	29,067,274
Galveston	33,002,000	36,626,500	— 9.9	26,653,000	22,610,000
Atlanta	22,181,465	27,311,775	—18.8	22,020,815	14,887,774
Memphis	25,043,299	26,149,433	— 4.2	27,879,053	25,308,316
Savannah	19,069,484	24,127,225	—21.0	19,562,208	15,836,785
Richmond	26,750,601	30,286,417	—11.7	30,967,822	23,930,302
Nashville	17,795,888	18,652,587	— 4.6	21,453,250	13,826,872
Fort Worth	20,000,000	17,860,888	+12.0	13,929,318	10,127,530
Norfolk	9,831,968	12,886,921	—23.7	10,324,197	7,725,135
Birmingham	8,738,475	10,489,347	—16.7	8,688,497	6,149,207
Total for all Southern centers.	697,716,807	788,886,290	—11.6	734,809,463	608,820,707
Total all centers	11,359,308,232	15,054,655,406	—24.5	16,336,458,381	11,848,355,885
Outside New York	4,609,033,277	5,416,984,522	—14.9	5,098,257,703	4,113,631,330

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In its comments on this table *The Chronicle* notes that, at only twenty-one of the one hundred and fourteen centers, on which its statistics are based, "was there any increase in clearings for January this year as compared with 1907," but adds that "it is perhaps well to state that the losses are in the main less heavy than the decreases recorded in December." The exhibit, therefore, for the opening of the new year is less unfavorable than was that for the closing month of 1907. Discussing these figures further, it says:

"The aggregate clearings for the whole country for the month show a loss of 24.5 per cent. from January, 1907; compared with the corresponding period of 1906 the decline is even greater—30.5 per cent.—and from 1905 there is a falling off of 4.1 per cent. In fact, we must go back to 1904 to find a smaller total than in 1908 for the opening month of the year. Outside of New York the comparison is not quite so unsatisfactory; even there, however, the January aggregate falls behind 1907 by 14.9 per cent., is 9.6 per cent. less than in 1906, but shows a gain of 12.1 per cent. over 1905. In the middle group of cities the decrease in the total, as compared with 1907, reaches 28.7 per cent., New York exhibiting a loss of 30 per cent. and Philadelphia 21.7 per cent. The New England section falls behind January of last year by 22.8 per cent., Boston's loss being 24.3 per cent. In the Middle West the decline shown at Chicago is 8.9 per cent. and the decrease for the group reaches 9.8 per cent. On the Pacific slope all the important cities record totals well below last year, the loss at San Francisco having been 27.7 per cent. and for the section 27.4 per cent. The remaining Western States combined make a more favorable showing than elsewhere, gains at Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, and St. Paul being sufficient to offset losses at other points, and leave a gain of 4.5 per cent. for the group as a whole. Southern cities of prominence as a rule record losses, and the decline for the section reaches 11.6 per cent."

WHY MEN FAIL IN BUSINESS

In the course of its investigations of failures through many years, *Bradstreet's* has brought together a vast deal of information in regard to the immediate causes of commercial failures, from which it draws the conclusion "that tendencies present within the individual himself are responsible for four-fifths of all business failures occurring, the remaining one-fifth being due to extraneous conditions over which the individual trader has no control." It has found that "eight leading causes are due to the individual himself, while three others are largely beyond his control." These eight are "incompetency," "inexperience," "lack of capital," "unwise granting of credits," "outside speculations," "neglect of business," "personal extravagance," and fraudulent "disposition of property." The causes over which the individual has no control it names as "specific conditions," "failure of others," and "competition." Its conclusions are:

"In 1907 the eight factors above mentioned caused 81.1 per cent. of the failures, as against 79.7 per cent. in 1906, while the three causes beyond control of the individual induced 18.9 per cent. of the failures, as against 20.3 per cent. in 1906. Thus the individual was apparently more to blame in 1907 than in 1906, so far as the actual casualties were concerned, but when the figures of liabilities are considered it is found that the three causes grouped in the second classification were responsible for 55.4 per cent. of the failure damage, as against only 27.1 per cent. in 1906. In 1893 26.4 per cent. of the failures and 56.3 per cent. of the liabilities were due to these three causes."

PANICS COMPARED

The Financier (Feb.) prints a statement of facts as to the duration of panics, and the periods for which loan certificates have been outstanding, during the several crises through which the country has passed in the last fifty years. It accepts the end of December as marking the termination of the recent panic, because then "all apprehensions of its continuance were allayed"; hence the duration of the crisis was a little more than two months. Of previous crises only one was of briefer duration, loan certificates in 1890 having been issued on November 12th, and all having been canceled by February 7th of the following year. But at that time the maximum volume of such certificates was only $16,645,000, while in the recent panic it was $97,000,000. *The Financier* proceeds to say:

"In the crises of 1860 and of 1884 loan certificates were retired three and a half months after their issue; in the panic of 1861 they were outstanding seven months, and in the crisis of 1893 the 41½ millions were retired four months after their emission. The smallest amount of certificates that has been emitted in any of the eleven crises in which they were employed for the relief of the situations was $7,375,000 in 1860; the largest, as above noted, was 97 millions in the recent panic. The total emissions in all of the eleven crises were $215,774,000, not including issues by clearing-houses of other cities which, after 1864, began to adopt this device for the amelioration of the effects of crises.

"The panic of 1860 was chiefly due to expectations of a civil war, in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency; such expectations were realized and hence the panic of 1861 in which 22½ millions of loan certificates were issued. In 1863 there was another emission, this time of 11 millions; in September, 1873, the issues were 26½ millions, and in 1884 25 millions. The panic of 1890, which was due to currency debasement, through the creation of silver Treasury notes, was ameliorated by the emission of 16½ millions of certificates, aided by combinations of capitalists and bankers who arranged for the importation of gold for the relief of the Treasury; the panic of 1893 was due to the object lessons which were taught with the purpose of facilitating the repeal of the silver-purchase law of 1890. The panic of 1896 was of a political character and loan certificates were deemed unnecessary."

In *The Evening Post* (New York) was recently printed an article showing phenomena "which in precisely the same order have marked every panic in our history, and which have marked the panic of 1907."

"First, the failure of an important bank or institution—the Ohio Life and Trust in 1857, Jay Cooke & Co. in 1873, 'Mitchell's Bank' and the Erie Railway in 1893, the Knickerbocker Trust Company in 1907.

"Second, a run of depositors on the banks.

"Third, a day of outright and hopeless panic—October 13, 1857; September 20, 1873; July 26, 1893; October 24, 1907—when bank officers are in as bad a fright as bank depositors, and when lending institutions refuse credit for a few hours to interests who are entitled to it, and who cannot survive the day without it.

"Fourth, partial or complete suspension of payments by the banks—refusal to cash notes in specie in 1857, and withholding of full cash payments to depositors in 1873, 1893, and 1907.

"Fifth, hoarding of money in large amounts, by savings banks, out-of-town institutions, and individuals; leading, along with the restriction of cash payments to depositors, to offer of a premium on currency, paid in bank checks.

"Sixth, very large import of foreign gold, bought at a premium and paid for by sale of securities and commodities to foreign markets at a heavy decline in price. We brought in $15,000,000 European gold in the panic of 1873, $56,000,000 in 1893, and something like $90,000,000 this year.

"Seventh, demands on the government to "do something." They resulted, in 1857, in Fernando Wood's proposition for extravagant public works in New York City, to employ workmen out of a job; in 1873, in Secretary Richardson's illegal issue of $26,000,000 cancelled legal tenders, and this year, at the same point of the series of events, in the Treasury's note and bond issues.

"Eighth, a sudden improvement in the situation, due to receipt of foreign gold in quantity and to waning panic; accompanied by rapid recovery on the Stock Exchange and by numerous public statements, by financiers, that all the trouble was past, that the panic was a mere flurry.

"Ninth, a flood of propositions from everybody to reform the currency and prevent future financial reaction by act of Congress. No such legislation, barring the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act, in October, 1893, was ever passed in the session following the panic.

"Tenth, realization by the whole community that an era had been closed in American finance, and that a long period of reaction must be undergone in preparing for the process of reconstruction."

As signs of the direction in which the economical habits induced by the present depression have run, the same paper prints from the returns of December foreign trade statistics showing striking curtailment in the imports of luxuries, as compared with a year ago. The table, given below, is of percentages of declines for the articles named.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Diamonds	91	Sugar	50
Jewelry	60	Art works	20
Silks	40	Opium	50
Leather goods	50	Furs and skins	33
Automobiles	45	Hats and bonnets	25
Tobacco, leaf	50	Cheese	23
Tobacco, mf.	10	Spices	40
Wines, etc.	30	Wool	40

HINTS FOR INVESTORS

An anonymous writer in *The World's Work* (Feb.) cites the financial record of 1907 as "probably the strongest possible argument in favor of the most conservative, as opposed to the more speculative, forms of investment." He adds:

"The man or the woman who desires absolute safety, and must have that above all chance of gain, will find his or her proper field for investment among mortgage bonds, mortgages, and other evidences of debt well secured. The record, analyzed in some detail, contains direct warnings in great volume against the purchase of mining or industrial stocks as permanent

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investments. Even the stocks of railroads and traction companies are not immune from danger.

"During the ten weeks ending December 15, 1907, more than a dozen large mining companies either reduced or omitted dividends. The list includes such companies as the Anaconda and the Amalgamated Copper. In the purely industrial field, five companies of importance either reduced or omitted dividends, or went into bankruptcy.

"It would be a sad thing to go through the State of Massachusetts to-day and reckon up the number of old men and old women who are living in poverty this year because the copper companies have cut their dividends, or omitted them entirely."

The Journal of Commerce (Feb. 11) prints an article on the extensive refunding which many corporations have to face between now and July 1st, a subject into which it made "extensive researches." It says:

"Railroads and industrial corporations have notes and bonds maturing between now and July 1 to the amount of $152,311,310, while instalments due on stock issued will absorb $77,205,189, giving a total of $229,516,499, exclusive of fully $50,000,000 for New York City bonds this week. This will swell the total to more than $280,000,000, even should the bonds bring only one point above par.

"These figures take no account of the new capital that must be raised this year. Among the larger railroads, that are expected to float new securities in the near future are:

Illinois Central,	Pennsylvania,
Union Pacific,	Baltimore & Ohio,
Interborough,	Erie,
N. Y. Central,	Canadian roads,
C., H. & Dayton,	'Frisco,
Chesapeake & Ohio,	D. & H.

"The prospect is that the current year's issues, notwithstanding the business depression, will not fall far, if any, short of last year's total of $1,394,000,000.

"The year 1910 will mark the maturing of an unprecedented amount of short-term notes: already $500,000,000 securities, chiefly notes, are scheduled to mature then and this total will naturally be greatly swelled this year and next.

"February's maturities are comparatively light. June and July will be the heaviest months, as the following classified statistics show:

	Notes.	Bonds.	Stocks.
February.....	$7,720,000	$11,200,000	$15,135,053
March	12,120,000	4,301,000	3,000,000
April	11,454,000	5,766,100	16,215,000
May	17,902,000	6,983,000	596,970
June.....	28,799,000	11,662,000	21,486,166
July 1	1,777,210	32,627,000	20,772,000
Total	$79,772,210	$72,539,100	$77,205,189

"It should be explained that provision has already been made for handling the larger maturities, though a great deal of financing has yet to be accomplished."

An article in the New York *Times*, discussing the decline in railroad earnings in December, takes up the question of its effect on the inroads that are being made into the surpluses reported last year. Up to January 30, 1907, earnings were sufficiently in excess of dividend requirements "to allow of considerable shrinkage in net earnings, without impairing the

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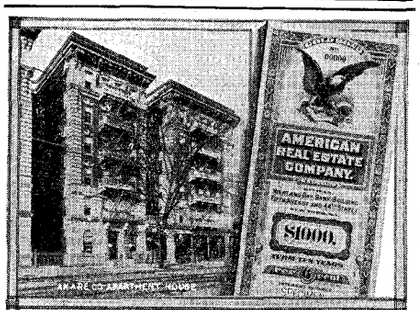

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dividend rates which the railroads had established," but with earnings falling off sharply since then, it is interesting to inquire how far this process can safely continue. What the outcome may be will be determined "in each individual case by the necessities of the road and by the degree of conservatism displayed by the management." In order to show "how far the surplus over dividends reported last year have already been encroached upon this year by the decline in net earnings," this paper selects a dozen or more important properties, and prints the figures for them, showing the declines in gross and net earnings for December, 1907, and for the six months ending December 31st, together with the surpluses over dividends that existed for the previous fiscal year.

	Decreases		Bal. Over Dividends
	Gross. Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Previous Fiscal Yr.
ATCHISON—			
December	*$183,487	$308,043	
6 mos. Dec.	*2,986,818	3,568,533	$9,613,775
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
December	1,065,348	1,230,469	
6 mos. Dec.	*1,113,947	1,953,750	7,171,376
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
December	*202,165	*104,346	
6 mos. Dec.	*1,100,370	*490,884	1,581,857
DELAWARE & HUDSON—			
December	*199,634	*29,539	
12 mos. Dec.	*3,091,665	*1,537,658	2,288,964
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
December	9,226	*21,357	
6 mos. Dec.	*1,209,451	*112,182	1,189,944
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
December	335,811	308,672	
6 mos. Dec.	*1,480,843	885,780	5,034,291
LEHIGH VALLEY—			
December	75,600	238,001	
6 mos. Dec.	*1,111,659	329,670	4,108,833
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
December	199,538	255,601	
6 mos. Dec.	*1,933,343	*285,940	2,639,215
PENNSYLVANIA—			
December	1,114,300	1,057,900	
12 mos. Dec.	*16,572,900	1,228,800	11,201,474
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
December	693,660	414,762	
6 mos. Dec.	*1,033,496	612,037	790,321
SOUTHERN PACIFIC—			
December	*77,829	724,897	
6 mos. Dec.	*6,975,042	4,270,746	14,541,580
UNION PACIFIC—			
December	*155,015	259,212	
6 mos. Dec.	*3,855,645	1,427,231	12,646,884
WABASH—			
December	130,418	71,109	
6 mos. Dec.	*2,456	*10,078	2,551,274

*Increase.

Commenting on this table the writer of the article remarks that for many of these roads "the showing is by no means bad, tho in a few the list of net earnings for the first half of the year was severe enough to greatly reduce the margin over dividends reported last year." It is further pointed out that "the tendency toward increased operating expenses became more marked as the year advanced," while, as to the future from now on, "each succeeding month will probably enable the railroads to effect some further economy in operating expenses, and this may serve largely to offset the decline in gross which appeared in December, and which many railroad men think will continue for a good while to come." There will also be a decline in the price of materials, and the quality of the service will be more efficient, all of which "will enable the railroads to place their operating expenses on a much lower level."

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By T. H. T. Chase.

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Foe-ward sailed the Téméraire—
Stately, fair,
Rode she with the sunrise crowning
Every sail and spar of her,
And her decks were thronged and ringing
With the shouting and the singing
Of her men—
Stout young hearts their first-fruits bringing
To their England, land most dear;
All their flower and fragrance flinging
At her scarred feet, queenly, fair.
Far and wide around her spread
Fleets whose number none might reckon:
Many a craft of Van der Decken,
Manned by England's mighty dead,
Drake and Blake and Nelson there;
And they seemed to guard and guide her,
As half-seen they sailed beside her
On to victory, Téméraire!

From the white cliffs, sullen-frowning,
Foe-ward sails the Téméraire,
Lurid glare
Of the blood-red sunset crowning
Every sail and spar of her.
But no sound of shout or singing
Sets thine echoing decks a-ringing
Téméraire, Téméraire!
Here a curse and there a prayer,
All that mans thee, Téméraire;
And no ghost-fleet sails beside thee,
Nor may guide thee, Téméraire.
Only voiceless ghosts flit round thee,
Ghosts whose last sad shriek disowned thee—
Hark! it lingers on the air,
"Téméraire! Téméraire!"
And thou glidest into distance, dimly into distance, where
Sit Defeat and Death, gigantic,
On the night of the Atlantic,
Waiting for thee—Téméraire.

—*From "Songs and Poems"* (David Nutt, London).

Poems.

By Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan.

Translated by Arthur Lloyd.

1. *Utsuwa ni wa*
Shitagai nagara
Iwao wo mo
Tosu wa mizu no
Chikara narikeri.

Water, so soft that it will take the shape
Of goblet, bowl, or cup, to suit the taste
Of every hand that pours it, yet, withal,

COFFEE DRINKING

A Doctor Says it Weakens the Heart.

"In my opinion," says a well known German physician, "no one can truthfully say that coffee agrees with him, as it has long since been proven that caffeine, contained in coffee, is an injurious, poisonous substance which weakens and degenerates the heart muscles.

"For this reason the regular use of coffee, soon or late, causes a condition of undernourishment, which leads to various kinds of organic disease.

"Convinced of this fact, I have often sought for some healthful beverage to use instead of coffee. At last I found the thing desired in Postum. Having had occasion to forbid people using coffee, whose hearts were affected, I have recommended Postum as a beverage, since it is free from all injurious or exciting substances. I know this from results in my own family and among patients.

"Hundreds of persons who now use Postum in place of coffee are greatly benefited thereby." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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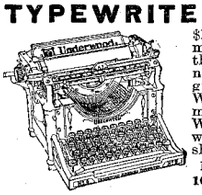

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That makes the framework of the Eternal Hills.

2. *Hitori tatsu*
Mi to narishi ko wo
Osanashi to
Omou ya oya no
Kokoro naru ran.
Such is a father's heart, that tho his son
Grow to man's years and learn to stand alone:
Yet in his eyes, he still remains a boy.

3. *Yori sowamu*
Hima wa naku to mo,
Fuzakaye uo
Ne ni wa chiri wo
Suedzu mo aranan.
No time have I to turn me to my desk,
And, hand in lap, to take my ease and read;
Yet is my table-top kept free of dust.

4. *Yasuku shite*
Nashi e gataki wa
Yo no naka no
Hito no hito taru
Okonai ni shite.
How smooth it seems,
The way that man, as man should daily tread;
But the actual walking on 't—aye, there's the rub!

5. *Amatari ni*
Kubomishi noki no
Ishi mite mo
Kataki waza tote
Omoi sute me ya?
See, how the tiny raindrops from the eaves
Hollow the stones beneath, with constant drip,
Then why should we abandon well-formed plans
Simply, forsooth, because we find them hard?

6. *Omou koto*
Omou ga mama ni
Nareri tote
Mi wo tsutsushiman
Koto wo wasuru na.
When all things go as thou wouldst have them go,
And Fortune smiles upon thee, then beware,
Lest happy days make thee forget thyself.

7. *Shidzugaya no*
Nokiba ni takaku
Tsumi ageshi
Niu-wara shiroku
Shimo furi ni keri.
The farmer's house new thatched, with clean rice straw
Heaped thick, defies the cold; but envious frosts
Have covered all the eaves with glistening rime.

By Baron Takasai,
Court Poet of Japan.

1. *Shirasaya wo*
Harai mo ayezu
Kimo wo madzu
Samukarashimuru,
Aki no shimo kana.
Drew but the sword from its white wooden sheath,
And straight, cold chills course gladly thru the frame
Of him who draws and flashes it aloft.
Ah! Autumn-frosted* blade of old Japan.

2. *Naka-naka ni*
Kaze ni sumawanu
Nai yo take no
Yowaki wa tsuyoki
Kokoro narikeri.
The weak bamboo, no strength it has to stand
And wrestle with the onslaughts of the wind,
But pliant bows its head before the gale.
Its very pliancy doth show its strength.

3. *Nishi higashi*
Hedataru kuni wo
Irehimo no
Onaji kokoro ni
Masubi katamenu.
A lover's knot, binding the earliest East
With its far distant sister in the West.†

* *Aki no shimo*, "the Autumn frost," is a poetical expression for the Japanese sword, which is as sharp and as fragile as the ice on an autumn morning.

† This poem was composed on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the request of the Crown Prince.

—*From The Independent* (February 13).

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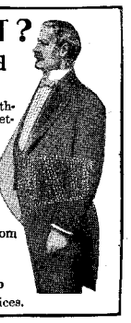

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PERSONAL

The Knight of Labrador.—Fifteen years ago a brilliant young English surgeon by tne name of Grenfell set out from London with a case of medicine and surgical tools, a Bible, and a small sea-going craft, for the little known coast of Labrador. He had heard that there was a people up there that needed him, needed his Bible, and his medicine-chest, and, with Anglo-Saxon determination, he was going to fill the need.

That unknown mariner-missionary has now become the famous Sir William Grenfell, Knight of the deep sea fishermen of Labrador. A contributor to *Human Life* (February) writes of Dr. Grenfell and his work as follows:

There probably isn't another man in the world whose work is in any way similar to that performed by the now famous mariner-missionary, Dr. William T. Grenfell. For fifteen years he has labored among the hard-faring fishermen off Labrador and The Banks, facing constantly the perils of land and sea in his path of duty up and down the two thousand miles of "the worst coast anywhere in the world."

The Doctor is the best-beloved man in that frozen Northland, and many a "Thank God!" has escaped a sufferer's lips when the Doctor's hospital ship hove in sight. His great mission of help and healing has brought him very near to the hearts of these brave fisher-folk.

Four good-sized hospitals has he established up there that have helped alleviate an untold amount of pain. He has founded cooperative stores where the fishermen can now get fair prices for their catches and not, as heretofore, be at the mercy of traders, who paid them in provisions and kept them hopelessly in debt. A mill also has been erected by him, and everywhere and always he preaches the Gospel in a simple, human way, that touches the souls of his rugged and wide-spread flock.

Dr. Grenfell has said that his first resolve to become a missionary was after hearing the noted evangelist, the late Dwight L. Moody, speak in London, a great many years ago. To the people of

STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a wornout nervous system on so-called tonics—drugs.

New material from which to rebuild wasted nerve cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"Two years ago I found myself on the verge of a complete nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wis. young mother.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics prescribed by physicians, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me and I gained no flesh nor blood.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts before retiring.

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained 20 lbs. in weight and felt like a different woman. My little daughter whom I was obliged to keep out of school last spring on account of chronic catarrh, has changed from a thin, pale, nervous child to a rosy, healthy girl and has gone back to school this fall.

"Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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Many people do not realize that good paint, the kind which wears and stays bright, is simply *metallic lead* reduced to a form in which it can be applied with a brush. Lead in this form is called "White Lead."

Likewise, many people who *do* know that the best paint is "White Lead and Linseed Oil," mixed fresh for each job by a good painter, are totally ignorant of the fact that much of the paint which they think is "Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil" is so grossly adulterated that if tested it would yield no metallic lead whatever. Such paint will not wear like genuine White Lead, and is very expensive in the end.

We desire to place in your hands, at our expense, the means of telling pure White Lead from the counterfeit. Any man, woman or child can make the test. We want you to make the test *now*—before spring painting begins.

You need not take anyone's word for paint. Test it yourself. No one else is half so deeply interested as you, if you have to pay the painting bill.

How to Make the Test

Subject the sample of supposed White Lead to the flame of a candle, gas jet or spirit lamp. Intensify the flame by use of the blow-pipe. If globules of metallic lead appear, the White Lead is pure. If you can bring out no metallic lead, it shows that the White Lead has been adulterated.

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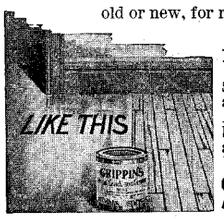

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Labrador that was indeed a momentous incident, for to it they owe all the things that the Doctor has achieved for them since he started the Labrador Deep Sea Mission. Thanks to his noble work there are better homes, fewer saloons, more chapels, more prosperity, and happier wives and children in that bleak and frigid country to-day than there were twenty years ago.

The Doctor occasionally gets down to our cities and tells a few people what's going on up there, but as he is a very modest man, most of the information comes from other sources. He never asks for money or makes any appeal; but now and then he tells the story of the need; and the facts speak for themselves. Not long ago $20,000 in one season was given him by appreciative Americans for his splendid cause.

When the ice closes in, this "good physician" changes from his ship to his dog-sled, to perform his long journeys, but a herd of reindeers, which has just been sent him from Norway, will in the future provide him with a speedier method of transit, and enable him to spread his beneficent activities over a wider area.

Owing to the frequency of frozen legs among the fishermen, artificial limbs are constantly needed by the Doctor. That he is not without a sense of humor in this connection is evidenced by the story he likes to tell of the gift from an American minister of some wooden limbs, and of "the aged fisherman's wife who is now peregrinating the rocky coast on the legs of the Rev. Ozra Davis."

The President's Shaving Hour.—The official barber-in-waiting to President Roosevelt has a strenuous time of it. The trial rides of the army officers and the rambles of the Tennis Cabinet are said to take on the complexion of the Puss-in-the-Corner dissipations of the Mollycoddles in comparison with this athlete's troubles. A writer in *Collier's Weekly* sketches a short account of the daily engagement. To quote:

President Roosevelt is shaved just before luncheon in the little room which separates his private office from that of Secretary Loeb. There, reclining in a leather chair fashioned with a decided tilt backward, Mr. Roosevelt submits the Presidential chin to the manipulations of the official barber. And this time is not lost; as the shaving proceeds, visitors are received.

In illustration of an article on the President, a magazine printed some forty-nine cuts of the head of Mr. Roosevelt. Each was different. Each had its own peculiar expression. And the wonder of all these snapshots was that any man, no matter how strenuous, could give to his countenance so many different expressions. Any one who has seen these pictures can well sympathize with the official barber-in-waiting, for President Roosevelt is not silent when being shaved. Moreover, that steady-muscled artist employs the razor of our daddies—not the "safety" variety.

The visitor wedges in a few words. They interest the President and start a train of thought which must find expression. He breaks his silence and talks with the vehemence and positiveness of a campaign orator, accentuating his periods with a snap of the jaw that is almost terrifying. The facial results are easily imagined. With the razor poised in mid-air, the poor barber patiently waits for the President's countenance to subside. Then a few strokes, while the visitor has another short inning. Perchance the caller tells a funny story, when, without so much as a warning gesture, Mr. Roosevelt bursts into whole-souled laughter. Not a second too soon, the barber jerks away the razor, and the President's lineaments remain unblemished.

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there would be no more deserving candidate than the official barber-in-waiting. Yet to him life has its compensations. He is the repository of many secrets of state which he does not understand or comprehend. More pleasing still, he is the wonder and admiration of all men who have borne witness to his cunning. One of these, a journalist, made so bold as to compliment him, indirectly, in the President's ear. And the method of it was about like this:

"Do you recall, Mr. President," asked the journalist, "the story of the man who desired to reward the cleverest of his three sons?"

For once the President's mind was a blank, the Presidential memory failed to revive the tale.

"As I remember it," continued the journalist, "one of the sons was a blacksmith. He replaced the shoes of the leader of a four-horse team with four new shoes, without halting the rapid-going coach in its journey. Another son was a fencing master, who in a heavy rainstorm whirled his sword in so rapid a fashion that not a drop of rain fell on his head. The third son was a barber. Seeing a hare running across the field, he hastily filled his basin with lather, and, as the hare raced by, this barber shaved off a part of his beard without cutting him or shortening a single hair besides."

There was a hearty, explosive laugh from the President, who saw the application of the Grimm fairy-story instantly. But the official barber-in-waiting, who had snatched away the razor ere it slashed the Presidential throat, did not so much as raise the corners of his mouth.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Buttermilk.—"Which is the cow that gives the buttermilk?" innocently asked the young lady from the city, who was inspecting the herd with a critical eye.

"Don't make yourself ridiculous," said the young lady who had been in the country before and knew a thing or two. "Goats give buttermilk."—*Springfield Journal.*

Nothing In It.—"Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Bull, "I want you to be good while I'm out."

"I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy.

"Tommy," she said, "I want you to remember that you can not be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

On to Her Calling.—OUR LANDLADY—"It's the strangest thing in the world! Do you know, our dear old pet cat disappeared very suddenly yesterday. Excuse me, Mr. Rudolph, will you have another piece of rabbit pie?

MR. RUDOLPH (promptly)—"No, thank you!"

OUR LANDLADY (an hour later)—"That is three more pies saved. This season will be a profitable one indeed."—*London Tit-Bits.*

A Misunderstanding.—A Manila mother-in-law had stayed so often with her daughter as to cause a quarrel with the husband, and one day, when she again came to stay, she found her daughter in tears on the door-step.

"I suppose George has left you," she sniffed.

"Yes"—sob.

"Then there's a woman in the case?" she asked, her eyes lighting up expectantly.

"Yes"—sob.

"Who is it?" she demanded.

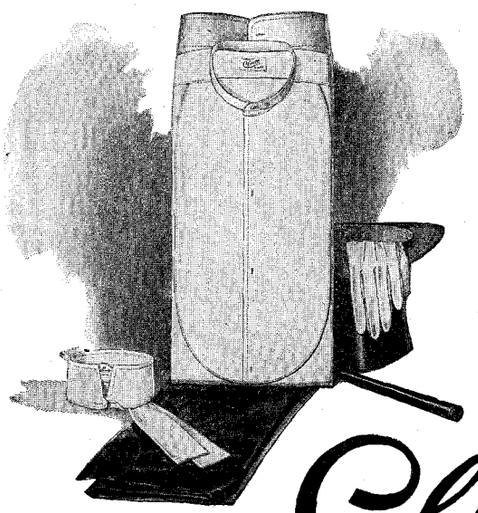
"You"—sob.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the mother-in-law. "I am sure I never gave him any encouragement."—*The Philippines Gossip.*

Rather Tedious.—CALLER—"Do you think the doctor is going to help you, Mr. Jones?"

JONES—"He may, if I can only follow his orders. He told me to drink hot water thirty minutes before every meal, but it is hard work to drink hot water for thirty minutes."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT



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Relieve Fatigue after a Wearisome Day

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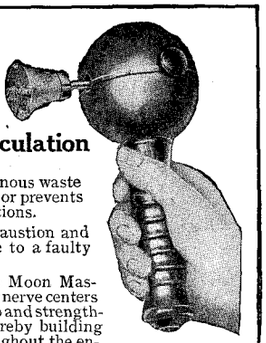

All the interests of your life and health depend on the *proper* circulation of the blood.

Proper blood circulation depends upon how *well*, how *freely* and *easily* the red and white corpuscles are *distributed* throughout your entire system.

The corpuscles are the vital atoms of your blood—

When there is congestion or inflammation it means that blood circulation has been clogged—the blood can no longer reach the diseased spot—the red corpuscles can't nourish or build up the tissue—the white corpuscles can't fight off disease-breeding germs, so we have aches, pains and ill health.

Stimulation by the *Moon Massage Vibrator* directly to affected parts removes this congestion or inflammation instantly, and the aches and pains are gone.

Fatigue and "general breakdown" is caused by inability of the veins to carry away the decayed tissue and waste matter.

Stimulation by the Moon Massage Vibrator opens up the veins, induces a free circulation of the blood, throws off the poisonous waste matter and relieves or prevents these serious conditions.

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Vibration by the Moon Massage Vibrator to the nerve centers of the spine tones up and strengthens the nerves, thereby building up the organs throughout the entire body, for without proper nerve action the whole body is sick.

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the same old flower seeds when imported ones are far better? We know it—they're our specialty. But perhaps you don't?

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This picture shows one of the many ways in which the Gladiolus may be used in the home garden. Planted between other flowers in the border it gives the needed touch of color.

The 20th Century Flower—Free

This handsome book tells the rest of the story of the modern Gladiolus. It contains accurate descriptions of the best varieties—many illustrated in colors—cultural directions, prices, etc.

Arthur Cowee, Box 33, Berlin, N. Y.

Cheap.—"That's a beautiful rug. May I ask how much it cost you?"

"Three hundred dollars' worth of furniture to match it."—*The Hebrew Standard.*

Nearing the End.—Joe Lincoln, whose Cape Cod folks are well-known characters, recently attended a lecture. When asked how he liked it, he related this little story:

"A stranger entered a church in the middle of the sermon and seated himself in the back pew. After awhile he began to fidget. Leaning over to the white-haired man at his side, evidently an old member of the congregation, he whispered:

"'How long has he been preaching?'

"'Thirty or forty years, I think,' the old man answered. 'I don't know exactly.'

"'I'll stay then,' decided the stranger. 'He must be nearly done.'"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Simply Exquisite.—Edwin Markham was one of the guests of honor at a reception given by a wealthy New York woman. During a conversation she said:

"My dear Mr. Markham, I've wanted for years to meet you and tell you how I just love that adorable picture of yours—the one with the man hoeing, you know—and he taking off his cap, and that poor wife of his—at least I suppose it's his wife—bowing her head, and they both look so tired, poor things. I have a copy of it in my den, and the children have another in their playroom, and it's—it's simply exquisite."—*The Catholic News.*

Pretty Near It.—"Now," said the teacher, who had been giving an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a 'buttress' is?"

"I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A nanny goat."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

The Demonstratin' Car.—This story may not be true; the downtown motor-car dealer on whom it is laid denies it—but a certain poignancy still remains.

The dealer got out of his car at Eighth and Main Streets Friday morning to buy a toy motor-car from a hawker who has a stand under the viaduct.

"I'll take that car," said the dealer, pointing at a toy which was spinning around on the table.

The hawker reached in his sack and drew out another.

"That one ain't for sale," he said, grinning. "It's my demonstratin' car.

It is related that after that the hawker and the motor-car dealer cordially shook hands—but no sale was made.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Assistance Needed.—"John," she whispered, "there's a burglar in the parlor. He has just knocked against the piano and hit several keys at once."

"I'll go down," said he.

"Oh, John, don't do anything rash!"

"Rash! Why, I'm going to help him. You don't suppose he can remove that piano from the house without assistance."—*The Throne.*

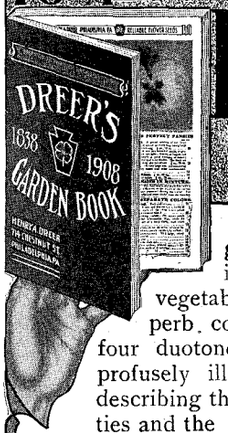
Never Went That Far.—There are nervous women; there are hypernervous women. But women so nervous that the continual rustle of a silk skirt makes them nervous—no, there are no women so nervous as that!—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Invaluable to speakers and singers for clearing the voice. Absolutely harmless.

For the GARDEN

70th Anniversary Number



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time tested varieties of both flowers and vegetables, including our unmatchable Hardy Perennials, Roses, Dahlias, Cannas, Gladioli, etc.

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No risk in buying roses

under our guarantee-to-bloom-plan. Money back for those that fail. Your simple word is all the proof we require.

How can we give such an extraordinary iron-clad guarantee? It's all explained in our 136-page color plate "Floral Guide." Write for it to-day—free.

5 Quick Blooming Roses, 50c

All guaranteed to bloom this year—or your money back. All thrifty growers and profuse bloomers.

Champion of the World (rosy pink);
Clotilde Soupert (creamy white with rose centre);
Alliance (bright golden yellow; shell pink centre);
Cornelia Cook (white tinged with rose);
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Every rose labelled and every rose guaranteed to bloom this season. Order now and we will ship prepaid **at proper planting time.** *This advertisement will not appear again.*

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Willing to go Higher.—"Yes," said the old man, addressing his visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and should like to see them all comfortably married; and as I've made a little money, they won't go to their husbands penniless. There's Margaret, twenty-five years old, and a real good girl. I shall give her five thousand dollars when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five again, and she'll have ten thousand dollars; and the man who takes Dora, who is forty, will have fifteen thousand dollars with her."

The young man reflected a moment or so, and then nervously inquired, "You haven't one about fifty, have you?"—*Home Herald.*

Not He.—ENTHUSIASTIC AMATEUR SAILOR—"Let go that jib sheet!"

UNENTHUSIASTIC "LANDLUBBER" (who has been decoyed into acting crew):—"I'm not touching the beastly thing!"—*Punch.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 8.—The American battleship fleet and the torpedo flotilla sail from Punta Arenas for the Pacific through the western section of the Strait of Magellan.

It is reported from Tokio that negotiations on the emigration question between Japan and the United States have been delayed by the inability of the Japanese Government to verify figures submitted by Ambassador O'Brien.

February 11.—The police repel an attempt of woman suffragists to storm the House of Commons, and make forty arrests.

February 12.—Sixty thousand cartridges and other ammunition are seized at Mayaguez while being loaded on a steamer bound for Santo Domingo.

February 13.—The crew of the American schooner *Edward J. Berwind* are picked up by a British steamer.

There is a riot in the Lower House at Tokio over the Japanese financial budget.

Six bronze tablets in memory of American soldiers and sailors are unveiled at Tien-Tsin, China.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

February 10.—The Rhode Island Supreme Court decides that dancing pavilions can refuse admission to sailors in the United States navy wearing uniforms.

Two indictments charging grand larceny are returned by a special grand jury against C. W. Morse, the former banker, now returning to New York from Europe.

February 11.—The Attorneys General of Texas, Kansas, and Missouri decide to cooperate in warfare on violators of antitrust laws.

The primary elections in Ohio result in a sweeping victory for Secretary Taft.

Governor Hughes sends a message to the Senate at Albany demanding the removal of Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance.

February 12.—Secretary Taft is the principal speaker at a Lincoln Day dinner at Grand Rapids, Mich., answering the question, "What would Lincoln do to-day?"

WASHINGTON.

February 9.—President Roosevelt makes public correspondence with William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., in which he characterizes as "malicious and false" charges that he had used Federal patronage to aid the Taft boom.

February 10.—Senator Aldrich opens the financial discussion in the Senate by a speech on his currency bill.

Only two new battleships are allowed by the House Naval Committee.

February 10.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and France is signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador Jusserand at the State Department.

February 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission defines its attitude toward the extension of the nine-hour law for railroad employees.

Representative Acheson presents in the House a petition for prohibition from the general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

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are the **Best Seeds** that can be grown

You can prove the truth of this famous "motto" by the investment of **"only a quarter"!**

Do so now! If you are not *more than pleased* with the results, write us next summer and we shall promptly return to you a brand new "Silver Quarter." We will not knowingly have a single dissatisfied customer. "Our business is our pleasure,"—and our customers are our friends.

For 25 Cts. we will mail **Five of the Finest New VEGETABLES:**—The unequaled and most luscious FORDHOOK MUSK MELON,—the best summer butter-head ALL SEASONS LETTUCE,—the largest early red CHALK'S JEWEL TOMATO,—the earliest darkest BLACK-RED BALL BEET, and a small packet of Burpee's unique and most wonderful, entirely new FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA, which sold last year at twelve beans for 25 cts. Without the Bush Lima the other four packets, purchased separately, alone would cost 45 cts.!

For 25 Cts. we will mail one packet each of **Six Superb NASTURTIUMS:**—The most charming NEW VARIEGATED QUEEN, the first of Burpee's new "Royal Race" of tall Nasturtiums,—Burpee's New Blend of TOM THUMB "BRILLIANT BEAUTIES,"—Burpee's unequaled mixed GIANT-FLOWERED TAIL,—all colors of the remarkable new BURPEE'S IVY-LEAVED,—profuse flowering DWARF LILLIPUT and special mixture of BURPEE'S "CRAZY-QUILT" BUSH. New leaflet on "*How to Grow Nasturtiums*" sent with each order—and all six packets mailed for **only 25 cts.**

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For 25 Cts. we will mail one regular retail packet each of **Eight Elegant New SWEET PEAS:**—*Two Gigantic "Orchid-flowered" Sweet Peas*, the delicate pink PARADISE and deep carmine rose GEORGE HERBERT,—richest dark navy-blue, BURPEE'S "BRILLIANT BLUE," and brightest "fadeless-scarlet" QUEEN ALEXANDRA,—all shown, *painted from nature*, on cover of our New Catalog for 1908. The elegant new fluted white NORA UNWIN,—gorgeous fiery-orange EVELYN BYATT, the beautiful new primrose MRS. COLLIER and a mixture of *Gigantic Ruffled "Orchid-flowered"* SEEDLINGS OF COUNTESS SPENCER.

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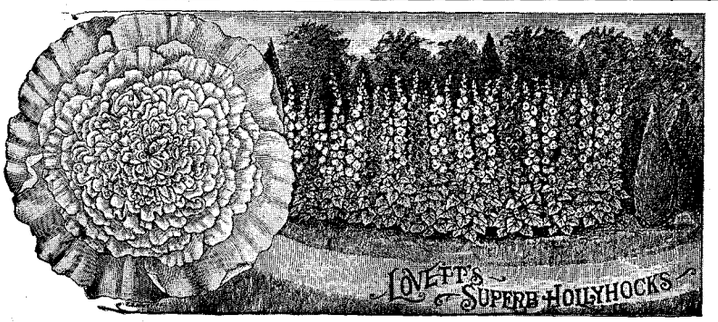
For the GARDEN



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For the GARDEN

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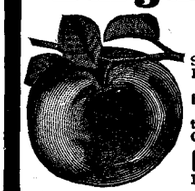

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"C. H. M.," Maryville, Tenn.—"You say that 'flat,' in the sentence 'Don't lie flat,' is an adverb modifying 'lie.' Why not regard it as an adjective describing the subject 'you'? In this case the verb 'lie' is quasi-copulative, as in 'The door stands open,' 'The man stood erect,' etc. Certainly you would not regard 'prostrate' an adverb in the sentence, 'He lay prostrate on the floor.' Cf. Whitney, 'Essentials of English Grammar,' sec. 354, (c), (d), (e), (f), (g). That verbs of rest, such as 'stand,' 'sit,' 'lie,' etc., have been thus combined with an attributive word in the predicate from the earliest Anglo-Saxon times is well established. See Maetzner, English Grammar, Vol. II. (ed. 1874), page 33."

The Standard Dictionary (p. 2366) says on the point raised by our correspondent: "The adjective is correctly used in close association with a verb when some quality of the *subject* rather than of the *action* of the verb is to be exprest. As a general rule, if any phrase denoting *manner* could be substituted, the adverb should be used. . . . In some cases either form would be correct, and the choice between them is a matter of force, emphasis, or individual taste; as, 'They escaped all *safe* [or *safely*] to land.'" Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 425) takes substantially the same view: "In some instances, it makes little or no difference to the sense whether we use adjectives referring to the nouns or adverbs of like import having reference to the verbs; as, 'The whole conception is conveyed *clear* and *strong* to the mind; . . . but we might as well say, 'The whole conception is conveyed *clearly* and *strongly* to the mind.'"

"H. C. D.," Manchester, Conn.—"(1) In the sentence 'There were only four books,' what does the adverb 'only' modify? (2) What is a limerick, and why?"

(1) As adverbs modify adjectives or other adverbs the word "only" in the sentence cited modifies the adjective "four." (2) A limerick is a variety of nonsense verse said to have originated from a custom once in vogue at convivial parties, of compelling each person present to extemporize a nonsense verse to which a chorus containing the words "Will you come up to Limerick?" was added.

"O. L. A.," New Orleans, La.—"All right" is the modern accepted form; *alright*, formerly in use, is now obsolete and considered incorrect. Following analogy *alright* should be considered as good as *already*.

"W. J. S.," Osceola Mills, Pa.—"What is classical music? Is the popular notion that it is very difficult music correct?"

Classical music is (1) music that subordinates idea to form, or (2) music composed by the great masters. As several of the great masters have composed simple music, it is not necessary for it to be very difficult to be considered classical.

A CORRESPONDENT associated with the laboratory of one of the leading American Universities writes concerning our reply to "H. C.," Nephi, Utah, as follows:

"There is already a far too general belief in mechanical instruments which may determine the presence of water or oil beneath the earth's surface. These devices, instead of being based on any 'principle of law,' have no foundation at all. The belief is a mere unformed belief in which many honest men place dependence.

"Unless modern science is less reliable than mere *beliefs* of antiquity, the very fact that all of the numerous investigators of the underground circulation of water, etc., should make no mention, even historically, of this absurdity, should be sufficient to convince any one. Places where water can not be found by digging deep enough are rather exceptional; so that it is no great triumph of a wich-hazel stick to locate any particular spot under which water may be found."

As will be seen by referring to THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 1, the Lexicographer's reply to "H. C.'s" inquiry merely suggested the *possibility* of the existence of such an instrument.

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